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Arabs Hit Military Threat by Kissinger

Free Press Dispatches
REUTERS, Jan. 6.—The Arab world has reacted angrily to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's statement that the United States "reserves the right to use force" against oil-producing states that threaten "strangulation of the industrialized world."

His comments, published by Business Week magazine, prompted editorial and government protests in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya and Iraq during the weekend.

A pro-Palestinian Beirut newspaper, Al-Mohawir, published a cartoon showing Mr. Kissinger in a Nazi uniform, decorated with the Star of David, receiving congratulations from President Ford. "America Puts World on Powder Barrel," a headline said in the paper.

Libyan Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud said: "We are not afraid and we will fight for freedom." A member of the Kuwaiti Cabinet, Abdul Aziz Sussun, told Egypt's official Middle East News Agency: "American organs have been making such threats frequently, so it is now established in people's minds that their purpose is to check the freedom of oil producers to set a just price for their oil."

Conspiracy Charged
The semi-official Cairo newspaper, Al-Ahram, said that Mr. Kissinger's threats were evidence of a U.S.-Israeli conspiracy to attack the Arabs. "In the same way, Israel joined France and Britain in attacking Egypt after

Arabist warns of retaliation against U.S. Europe in next war. Page 2.

Six countries stage nationalization of the Suez Canal in 1956.

The newspaper urged the Arab states to "lay down a new strategy immediately at the economic and military levels so they may face the possibility of U.S. action against Arab oil fields."

In Jidda, Saudi Arabia, the newspaper Al-Nadwah advised Washington to "stop making threats and stop blaming the oil producers for the economic crisis in the world." It urged all oil-exporting countries to ask the United States to lower the prices of its commodities.

The Iraqi newspaper Al-Jumhuriya said that the United States "tries to give the impression there is a link between oil prices and the crisis now faced by the capitalist world."

Wars of Need
President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria said that American military action against any Middle East oil nation would lead to the destruction of the oil fields. He accused Washington of "recourse to psychological warfare and warned that the United States will need Arab oil and gas for a long time yet."

League Secretary General Mahmoud El Zayat called on oil-exporting nations to adopt defensive measures that would protect them in the event of a confrontation with the United States.

Mr. Riad called Mr. Kissinger's remarks a "violation of the Charter of the United Nations under which the countries of the world, including the United States, have agreed to a world system that bans the use and threat of force."

He said that Arab states should take the threat seriously and draw up "protective measures" to thwart it.

Kissinger Sends Message
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Mr. Kissinger has informed several oil-producing countries about the agreement reached between President Ford and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to have a preparatory meeting between consumers and producers in March.

Robert Anderson, a State Department press officer, said that Mr. Kissinger's messages were "called" very recently to "several oil-producing states" following the meeting at Martigny between the two Presidents.

Answering questions about whether there was any reference in the messages to Mr. Kissinger's statement about military intervention, Mr. Anderson repeatedly said that "to my knowledge, there was no reference."

Greek Navy Chief Quits
ATHENS, Jan. 6 (AP)—The chief of the Greek Navy, Admiral Arapakis, 56, has submitted his resignation "for personal reasons," a government spokesman announced. Admiral Arapakis became head of the navy in May 1973, after an abrupt military rebellion to overthrow the military junta.



ROCKET VICTIM—Man pours water on fire smoldering in ruins of home outside Saigon after rocket attack.

Accord Cited By Whitlam In Paris Talks

PARIS, Jan. 6 (UPI)—Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam conferred for two hours with French leaders today and said relations between the two countries had entered a new era.

"The bilateral differences have now been overcome," a spokesman for Prime Minister Jacques Chirac added.

The two countries had been at odds about France's nuclear tests in the atmosphere over the Pacific. France has said that henceforth these tests will be held underground.

"Cordial Talks"
The talks were very cordial and very constructive," Mr. Whitlam said on emerging from the Hotel Matignon, where he met with Mr. Chirac.

In response to newsmen, Mr. Whitlam said a page has been turned in French-Australian relations.

Mr. Chirac's spokesman said Mr. Whitlam and Mr. Chirac also found their countries' positions on oil to be close.

The spokesman said the leaders did not discuss nuclear non-proliferation but that they did briefly touch on French technological help for Australian projects on uranium enrichment.

He said a French delegation led by Norbert Segard, under secretary for foreign trade, would visit Australia soon to study uranium enrichment records in detail with specialists there.

"Australia is open to all forms of technological cooperation but wishes to keep its independence where investments are concerned," he said.

Mr. Whitlam spoke briefly with reporters before going to a reception at the Australian Embassy to be followed by a dinner at the Foreign Ministry given by Mr. Chirac.

The French spokesman said the leaders agreed to "develop the ties between the two countries in the political, economic, cultural and scientific fields."

They also discussed inflation and other world problems. He said Mr. Whitlam was "favorable" to France's plans for a trilateral oil conference uniting oil-producing and consuming nations as well as developing countries. But Mr. Whitlam said Australia would wait to learn the attitude of the participants before joining.

Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues and Industry Minister Michel d'Ornano also attended a meeting with Mr. Whitlam at Mr. Chirac's residence after the two Prime Ministers had conferred privately for 50 minutes.

Besieged Town Holds Out Saigon, Phnom Penh Suburbs Hit by Communist Rockets

SAIGON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Communist forces shelled the outskirts of Saigon and Phnom Penh today as the besieged garrison at Phnom Binh, South Vietnam, held out for the fifth day.

The shelling on the western edge of Saigon was the closest rocket attack to the South Vietnamese capital since before the signing of the cease-fire agreement nearly two years ago.

The Viet Cong fired a dozen 100-pound rockets shortly after midnight last night at the Phnom Binh town hall and destroyed four of them. The South Vietnamese say they now have destroyed 20 enemy tanks since the attack on the city began.

Reinforced by Copter
Phnom Binh is the last remaining government foothold in Phnom Long Province, which is on the Cambodian border.

Officials said reinforcements were landed in the city yesterday by helicopter for the second day in succession. South Vietnamese bombers flew 50 raids against the North Vietnamese around the city. Officials said 43 North Vietnamese were killed and five anti-aircraft batteries were destroyed by the air attacks.

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Jesuits Urge Reforms by Italian Party

By Paul Hofmann
ROME, Jan. 6 (UPI)—The Jesuit order, in a severe appraisal endorsed by the Vatican, warned Italy's Catholic political party, the Christian Democrats, yesterday that it may suffer landslide losses in the forthcoming elections and urged it to purge itself of corruption and profiteering.

The church's admonition to the Christian Democrats appeared in Civiltà Cattolica, the magazine of the Italian branch of the Society of Jesus and one of the most authoritative Catholic publications.

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European Markets Waiting Most Bids at U.S. Auction Under World Gold Prices

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UPI)—The government's General Services Administration opened bids today for 2 million ounces of gold held by the U.S. Treasury. Officials said that they received 225 offers for less than half the bullion being auctioned.

The majority of the bids were for a single 400-ounce bar, the minimum amount being sold. Most offers were between \$150 and \$165 an ounce, lower than prices in world markets.

A Treasury Department spokesman said that the larger bids generally were from foreign banks. Foreign governments and their agents were prohibited from bidding.

"It indicates the demand for gold on a sale of this magnitude is not overwhelming—that's fair by evidence," said Thomas Wolfe, director of the Treasury Department's office of domestic gold and silver operations.

The Treasury Department planned to announce later the total amounts of gold to be sold and the amounts of the winning bids.

The bids quoted prices based on the Troy ounce—106.7 normal ounces. At \$175 an ounce, the standard 400-ounce gold bar which is 7 by 3 1/2 by 1 3/4 inches would cost \$70,000.

Although the auction today involved public marketing of less than 1 per cent of the U.S. government's stockpile of 378 million ounces, the trends in today's auction were expected to have important effects on world markets.

The gold price declined again today on the European bullion markets as investors awaited the outcome of the U.S. auction.

It was 4 p.m. in London when the auction began in Washington. The U.S. action appeared to have little immediate impact on the market in the British capital. Dealers in London suggested that a better indication of price trends in Europe would be available tomorrow.

The price at this morning's fixing in London was \$173 an ounce. It edged up to \$173.50 at 3 p.m. but then fell back and closed at \$173, down \$2 from Friday's closing level.

In Zurich, gold closed up \$3 at \$174 an ounce. In Paris, it finished today at \$179.50, down from Friday's \$182.73. In Frankfurt the close today was at \$173.38, off from the previous \$175.58.

London dealers said that the price trends in the United States after the auction today of the British market seemed to indicate that bullion might weaken further tomorrow. But nobody was certain what the impact of the American auction ultimately would be.

Recent Peak
Gold prices had moved up sharply in recent months to a peak of \$197.50 at the London morning fixing Dec. 30 in anticipation of private Americans' entry into the bullion market the next day. Gold ownership for Americans became legal on Dec. 31 after a 41-year ban.

Since then, the metal has declined in every trading session, reflecting disappointment at the unexpectedly moderate demand by American investors. An additional factor in the decline was the impending auction by the U.S. government.

European investors were aware that the purpose of the auction was to seek up demand by American investors so that they would not be forced to buy from foreign holders, thereby adding to the outflow of dollars from the United States.

After opening all bids, the government's GSA was to start with the highest offers and work downward until all 2 million ounces had been sold. The government had reserved the right to reject any bids it did not consider appropriate.

The first bid opened was from Austern & Paul of New York. It was for \$156 an ounce. The second, from Vito G. de Marino of San Diego, was for \$45.10 an ounce. Both bids were for a single 400-ounce bar.

The highest bidder at the auction was Dresdner Bank AG, a major West German commercial bank, which bid for a total of 402,800 ounces at prices ranging from \$155 to \$174 an ounce.

Other major bids were submitted by the Swiss Bank Corp. of Zurich, which sought 40,000 ounces at \$172.50 and by N.M. Rothschild & Sons of London, which sought 15,000 ounces—6,000 ounces at \$169 and 9,000 ounces at \$172.



GOLD BID—Auctioneer George Jamieson announces bid in Washington yesterday after gold was put on auction.

In Overseas Activities Sparkman Asks CIA to State Unauthorized Acts Are Over

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UPI)—Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., the new head of the Foreign Relations Committee, today sought assurances that the Central Intelligence Agency had stopped its unauthorized foreign espionage activities.

At the same time, two congressional watchdogs of the CIA criticized the makeup of the citizens' commission named by President Ford yesterday to probe CIA domestic affairs.

Sen. Sparkman, who succeeded former Sen. William Fulbright as Foreign Relations Committee chairman, asked CIA director William Colby to confirm that the CIA had halted all foreign operations not concerned with intelligence-gathering or else to report on them to Congress.

Important to Security
He based his request on a clause in the recently approved Foreign Aid Act allowing the CIA to use government funds abroad only for "obtaining necessary intelligence, unless and until the President finds that each such operation [going beyond the collection of information in foreign countries] is important to the national security."

Recent allegations that the CIA conducted widespread—and illegal—domestic surveillance of anti-war radicals in the 1960s and maintained files on 10,000 Americans have created a furor in Washington.

President Ford yesterday appointed a private citizens' commission, headed by Vice-President Rockefeller, to investigate the allegations.

Its composition was criticized today by Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., a CIA watchdog in the Senate, and Rep. Michael Harrington, D-Mass., who first exposed CIA activities in Chile under ousted President Salvador Allende.

Sen. Proxmire said that the commission could not take a critical or unbiased attitude. He said that Mr. Rockefeller had served for five years on the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board and was an old friend of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who as head of the National Security Council oversees intelligence activities.

Meanwhile, congressional committees were planning several independent investigations which may start soon after Congress reconvenes Jan. 14.

Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, the Republican leader, said he expected congressional inquiries to continue long after the panel's report was filed. The deadline for which is April 4.

"I believe it is necessary for the congressional committees, the Nedel subcommittee in the House, the Stennis Armed Services Committee in the Senate, to continue their own investigations," he said.

Rep. Lucien Medal, D-Mich., is chairman of the intelligence subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee. He said yesterday that his panel would investigate charges that the CIA had spied on Americans.

Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., could not be reached for comment. He is chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee and its central intelligence subcommittee.

Abuses Suspected
But Sen. Scott, who is a member of the subcommittee, said that the Republican leadership would not try to postpone the investigation. Speaking on a CBS television program, he said that the original charter of the CIA in 1949 was so broad "that one suspects there could have been abuses."

"If so," he said, "it is up to us to find them."

Sen. Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn., who was vice-chairman of the Senate Watergate committee, commended Mr. Ford for creating the commission. He said that he was sure it would do a thorough job but he added that the commission's actions would not reduce the need for independent congressional action.

Sen. Lowell Weicker Jr., R-Conn., said that the prime need was for continuing congressional oversight of U.S. intelligence activity. He and Sen. Baker have introduced legislation to establish a special joint committee for that purpose. Jurisdiction at present is diffused among committees of both houses, Sen. Weicker said.

Commission Defended
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—President Ford's chief spokesman today defended the membership of the presidential commission created to investigate the CIA.

"All of these people have been checked," White House Press Secretary Ronald Nessen said. "They would not have been picked if they had any connection with the CIA which would hamper them."

Technical Intelligence Rated Highest by Ex-CIA Agents

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (WP)—The five-story yellow building with the shrouded windows just down the hill from the Capitol is where much of the Central Intelligence Agency's supersecret and supervaluable work goes on.

Technicians in the spy business note with pride that most of the windows are cemented over to foil any enemy agent who might try to record conversations inside by focusing a laser beam on window panes to detect and reconstitute the vibrations voices would make on glass.

To the casual visitor, the yellow edifice of secrecy is "Build-

Mechanical Snooping Grew Out of U-2 Success-Failure

ing 313." For some reason, the public is not supposed to know what the Soviet Union's counterpart agency, the KGB, knows—that the building houses the CIA's National Photographic Interpretation Center known to insiders as N-PIC.

N-PIC is just one arm of the mechanical giant the United States has built to spy on the rest of the world. This giant also has eyes in space, ears all over the globe, an operation that costs billions of dollars each year—dollars that are only minimally accountable to anybody outside the CIA.

It is this mechanical giant which gathers the most valuable information for the United States.

"If I had to rate everything we did on an A through Z value scale," said a CIA executive who quit the agency a few months ago, "I would give A through U to technical intelligence"—gathering information by satellite, plane, ship and submarine and eavesdropping radio outposts.

Next, in terms of productivity, he listed reading foreign publications and analyzing them in a systematic way. Last, the CIA

alumnus named covert operations such as buying information from foreigners.

"On a scale of 100," another former CIA officer said, "I would give at least 70 per cent to technical intelligence: 25 per cent to reading open literature and assessing information obtained through diplomatic contact. No more than 5 per cent to all the covert stuff."

In the yellow building, N-PIC has processed film from high-flying spy satellites. These satellites and other reconnaissance pictures, analyzed by photo interpreters, have helped answer

such questions as these asked by anxious presidents and other top government officials:

• Do the Israelis have the atomic bomb (they do) and are their nuclear-capable Jericho missiles targeted on Egypt?

• Is Russia mobilizing for war (a constant question)?

and bombers do the Russians have?

• Could U.S. Green Berets rescue American prisoners from the Sontay prison camp outside Hanoi?

N-PIC, in answer to that last question, made a giant photograph of the Sontay camp and proudly showed it off to CIA trainees to demonstrate what the agency could do inside the "intelligence factory in the yellow building."

The Pentagon, in turn, used N-PIC's montage to build a replica of Sontay at Eglin Air Force Base in Florida so that the Green Berets could rehearse the POW rescue. The Sontay replica was (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Sultan Qaboos bin Said

Sultan Pushes Oman Into 20th Century

By Jim Hoagland

MUSCAT, Oman, Jan. 6.—The legacy of Said Bin Taimur, deposed four years ago, is serving his son, Sultan Qaboos bin Said, well in this remote part of the Arabian peninsula.

It is a legacy of despotism and irrationality, of rules forbidding Omanis to sing or smoke in public, wear imported shoes or go to school. Any discussion of the efforts of Sultan Qaboos's young government to bring Oman into the 20th century inevitably begins with an expression of thanks that the old sultan is gone.

"In the old days," a prosperous merchant named Ali Sultan ex-

plained to a visitor, "that is, four years ago, you could not sell a bicycle without specific permission from the sultan. Business was impossible."

Sultan Qaboos does nothing to halt criticism of his father's tyrannical rule. It is, in fact, Sultan Qaboos's government which stresses that it was the 34-year-old Sultan himself who brought those days to an end by ousting his father in 1970 and sending him into exile in England, where he died in 1972.

Oil Revenue Used

The Sultan is trying to end Oman's reputation as a sort of picturesque medieval museum by spending the country's oil revenue with as much fervor as his miserly father displayed in hoarding it. New schools, roads, office buildings and factories are changing the face of the land.

Now, having pushed his subjects into the 20th century, the Sultan and his government are beginning to have to run to keep up with them.

"We have created a momentum that we cannot regulate," one of the Sultan's advisers said. For unlike neighboring Arab countries, Oman has limited oil production that is likely to begin to decline within five years, unless new discoveries are made.

"It would be a tragedy if we proved the old sultan right by doing too much too soon," said an official, worried by the frantic pace set in the last four years.

War Against Guerrillas

Oman will earn about \$600 million from oil this year and will spend about \$300 million according to the formal budget, the first in Oman's history. Nearly 40 per cent of government spending will go toward the war against leftist guerrillas in the southern province of Dhofar.

The oil revenue, the guerrillas and British concern about stability in the Persian Gulf were key factors for Sultan Taimur, an educated monarch who believed that education and modern amenities would whet the appetite of his people beyond his government's capabilities.

He deliberately isolated a country of about 89,000 square miles and a population generally estimated at 550,000 persons. He allowed only a handful of foreigners to enter and refused to establish diplomatic relations with any other country.

Before 1970, there were three miles of paved road, linking the capital to the military headquarters. There was one hospital. Oman's three primary schools for boys had 900 pupils, each personally selected by the sultan.

Education Abroad

Tens of thousands of Omanis left the country, most of them clandestinely, to get what education they could abroad. They were then refused permission to return.

In one decision that seemed fated to prove the sultan right in his concern about the danger of education to his style of rule, he sent his only son, Qaboos, to

be trained as an officer at the Sandhurst Military Academy in England. Qaboos returned in 1964, to be placed under virtual house arrest by his suspicious father.

The old sultan, surrounded by his slaves and his gold, rarely left his palace after 1968.

By June, 1970, the guerrillas were in control of much of Dhofar and were able to launch an attack near Muscat. "It became clear that one of the most strategic countries in this region was tottering," a British military officer in Muscat at the time recalled.

Sultan Qaboos staged his coup a month later. Britain has denied involvement but it is widely believed here that British advisers prompted Sultan Qaboos to move against his father.

Tribes Were Restless

"Despite our oil revenues, my father kept the country in poverty," Sultan Qaboos explained in a newspaper interview shortly after the coup. "The rebellion in Dhofar was reaching worrying proportions. Tribes were restless."

The oil revenue began only in 1967 and Oman's production of 300,000 barrels a day is small compared to neighboring Saudi Arabia's 9 million. But for a mountainous, parched country that previously exported only dates and incense, it was a bonanza.

Sultan Qaboos has built more than 100 primary schools. The country now has 15 hospitals. Local business has been encouraged by a construction boom as foreign diplomats, workers and technicians establish residences here.

"Everything had to be started from zero," said Shabry, under secretary at the Ministry of Health. "We have had to compress decades of development into four years."

Omani officials admit that this frantic pace has often resulted in poorly prepared teachers, doctors and technicians, recruited primarily from Egypt, Jordan, India and Pakistan and thrown into half-finished facilities.

Prestige Projects

Of equal concern to some of the Sultan's aides is a new emphasis on prestige projects ordered by the Sultan. For the National Day celebrations Nov. 18, a \$15-million color television network was hurried to completion for a country with few television sets. The Sultan is building a soaring, luxurious new palace.

The Sultan, described by intimates as a shy person, rules by decree and has told friends that a parliament would only bring out Oman's old tribal conflicts.

Rebels Report Offensive

BEIRUT, Jan. 6 (AP).—Marxist rebels today claimed that they had killed or wounded 157 Omani and Iranian soldiers in what they called a New Year offensive against the Iranian-backed army of Sultan Qaboos.

A communiqué by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman said the rebels brought back the bodies of eight soldiers allegedly killed in the new fighting Thursday.

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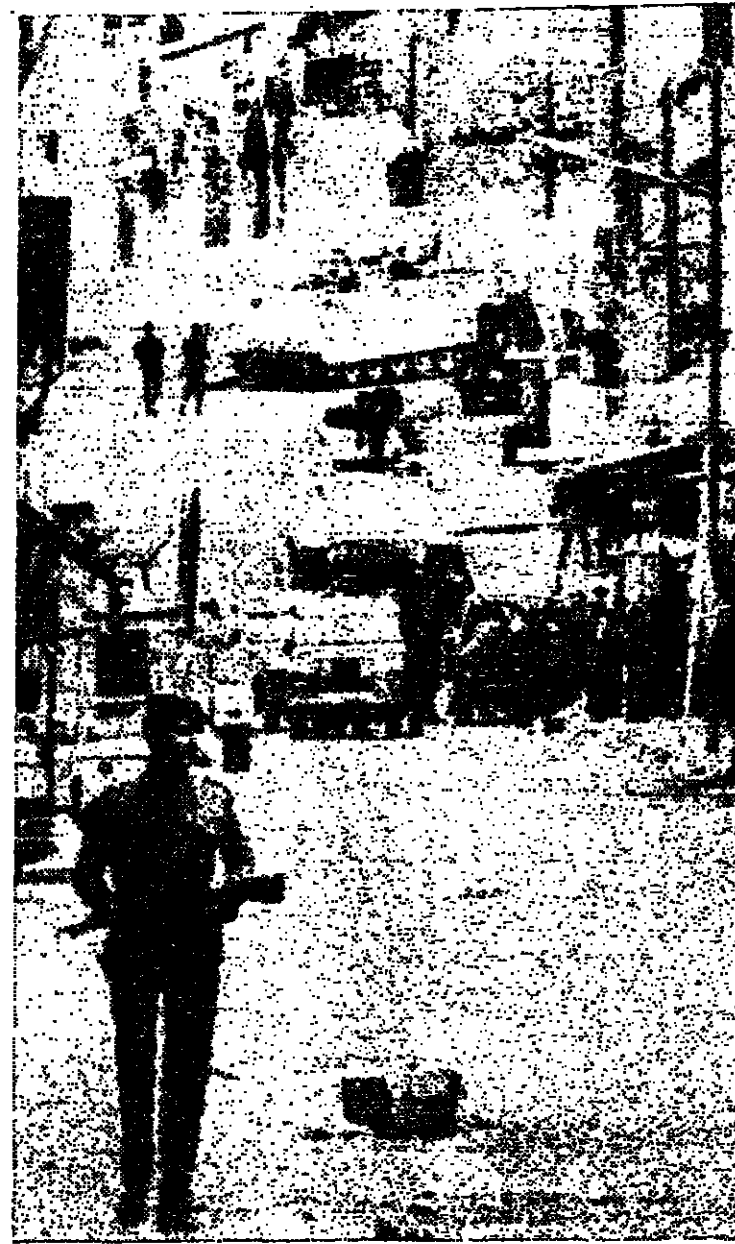
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ON GUARD—A Lebanese Army trooper patrols street of old Tripoli during two-day siege against armed outlaws.

Six Gangsters Escape a Siege By Lebanese Army in Tripoli

TRIPOLI, Lebanon, Jan. 6 (AP).

Six armed men escaped through a cordon of Lebanese troops and armored cars today after a two-day siege in the ancient marketplace of this northern port.

Repeated army assaults since yesterday on the apartment building where the gunmen were besieged cost the lives of two soldiers and a civilian bystander. Twelve persons, including four soldiers, were wounded.

When troops staged their final assault and entered the building late today, they found no one inside. Senior officers could not immediately determine how the six men had slipped through the cordon of 40 armored cars and more than 200 Lebanese troops.

Beirut Is Warned By Israelis Not To Admit Syrians

TEL AVIV, Jan. 6 (UPI).

Israel warned Lebanon today against letting Syrian forces join Palestinian guerrillas on its soil, calling such action "the start of a confrontation."

The statement was made one day before Syrian President Hafez al-Assad was due to meet Lebanese President Suleiman Frangieh in Beirut for the first meeting between heads of the two countries in 15 years.

The Israeli government also announced that Foreign Minister Yigal Allon will meet U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in Washington Jan. 15 for talks about the negotiations for a second-stage Sinai agreement with Egypt.

Defense Minister Shimon Peres delivered the warning to the Beirut government in a statement to the Knesset (parliament) in Jerusalem. He said that Syria had recently allowed Palestinian guerrillas to enter Lebanon from its side of the frontier.

Recalling a previous Israeli warning to Jordan against accepting Syrian forces on its soil, Mr. Peres said: "The Syrian Army carries with it a power that is expressly aggressive and menacing toward Israel."

In Beirut later, Premier Rashid Solh denied that non-Lebanese Arab troops were in Lebanon and that Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon had advanced weapons including missiles.

The director general of the agency, which is being referred to as the Arab World Bank, is Abdlatif al-Hamad, 37, a Harvard graduate who drives a Cadillac and works out of a modern building designed by an architect of the Gropius group of Cambridge, Mass.

The fund is helping Egypt to reopen the Suez Canal, building power plants in Jordan and irrigation works in the Sudan and repairing war damage in Syria. Crumbling is heard in the Arab capitals about the stringent stipulations attached to loans.

Conceding that the region lacks coordinated economic planning, Mr. Hamad said: "We are making progress toward a common market but it may take another decade or two."

Describing his fund he said: "Kuwait does not buy friends and we do not lend money for political or ideological reasons. In reference to Southern Yemen, which is Marxist, he said it 'listens to our advice rather than to Iraq because they know our money does not have political strings attached.'"

That may be, but Egypt and Syria have liberalized their socialist-oriented economies to encourage investment in oil production and to attract the foreign companies needed to provide technology and exports.

The prospect of another war is threatening to frustrate the development programs.

The oil wealth has given the Arabs new confidence that they

As 3d Year Begins

U.K. Common Market Critics Increase Efforts to End Link

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Jan. 6 (NXT).—Britain is entering its third year in the Common Market and critics are stepping up their campaign to make it the last.

The public was not enthusiastic about joining the European Economic Community and probably few minds have changed since entry on Jan. 1, 1973. But with the array of economic problems bedeviling the country, the Common Market appears no longer to be the burning issue with the voters that it was at the outset.

All that will change later in the year when the British will be asked to decide in a referendum whether they want to remain in the community. Sensing that Prime Minister Harold Wilson and a majority of the Cabinet may well recommend a "yes" on that question, the critics of the Common Market are dropping their inhibitions and attacking.

Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the minister for industry and a left-wing member of the Cabinet, surprised his colleagues with a stinging assault on the community and Britain's membership. In a letter to voters in his district, he said that staying in the market under any terms would involve a considerable loss of sovereignty and a blow to parliamentary democracy.

Bitter Reaction

The comments provoked bitter reaction from those favoring the market and some of Mr. Benn's colleagues. In the Cabinet said privately that Mr. Benn had ignored an understanding to avoid taking stands on the issue until after the "fundamental renegotiations" on British terms were concluded. The major talks on changes sought by Britain, such as lower budget payments, are expected to be finished in the spring.

The Labor party's moderates, who have decided to intensify their campaign against the left wing, also criticized Mr. Benn. Dickson Mabson, the chairman of the new moderate "manifesto" group, which is pledged to support the party's platform, or manifesto, said that Mr. Benn had strayed from government policy.

In any event, Mr. Benn emerged as a hero at a meeting of the "Get Britain Out" organization, which includes Common Market opponents in and out of Parliament.

Silent Supporters

While the critics of the EEC were observing the second anniversary with their meeting, those supporting it were largely silent. They are quietly confident that Britain will stay in the market and that Mr. Wilson will make it clear that withdrawal would be more damaging than membership.

That does not mean that the referendum, now expected before July, is all over but the counting. Mr. Wilson and many in the

Cabinet could urge that Britain remain, backed by the opposition Conservative party and the Liberals, but the British could end up voting "no" anyway.

Sir Christopher Soames, son-in-law of Sir Winston Churchill and a senior official of the community, said the other day that he was worried that the referendum might turn out to be a vote on how the British feel in general, rather than a test of opinion on the market. "The people may decide to vote against all political claims," he said.

Market Tie Supported

BRISTOL, England, Jan. 6 (AP).—A Foreign Office minister said today that Common Market membership will increase, not diminish, the freedom of the British people.

Roy Hattersley, minister of state, told the annual meeting of the Association of Contemporary Studies here that the sovereignty of modern nations is already limited by their economic power and any increase in that power extends their freedom.

Hattersley's speech was released through the Foreign Office in London and, therefore, was backed by Britain's Labor government.

Rocket Stage To Crash Into Atmosphere

(Continued from Page 1)

During final orbit of the stage, it could easily be on a trajectory across 70 per cent of the earth's land mass. An orbit now takes about 90 minutes.

While some of the large structures of the stage are expected to keep their shape, the stage is expected to blow apart and cover a land area of anywhere from 1,000 to 2,000 square miles. Originally, NASA had planned to leave fuel in the rocket stage and control its re-entry by firing its thrusters, but it had to cancel this plan because of budget cuts.

Returning space debris from earlier U.S. Mercury, Gemini and Apollo vehicles never caused any casualties or damaged property, the agency said. But it also noted that the Saturn remnants will be the largest man-made debris ever to re-enter Earth's space.

NASA officials said that there is not much experimental information they can use to predict precisely what will happen.

An official of the Ballistic Missile Defense Advanced Technology Center, asked about the feasibility of shooting down the debris, said: "It would probably be in 100 or more pieces and, even if we blasted it, what would we accomplish?"

Technological Intelligence and the CIA

(Continued from Page 1)

taken down during the day so that Soviet satellites would not see it and tip off Hanoi—testimony to this era of open skies where superpowers keep track of each other through camera eyes in space.

N-PIC's effort proved in vain, however, because Hanoi had moved American prisoners out of Son Tay by the time the raid was launched, Nov. 24, 1970.

Thus, it can be said that the N-PIC arm of the intelligence giant stretches all the way to the cold void of outer space, where both American and Soviet cameras look down through portals of spacecraft circling the earth every 90 minutes.

Personnel in Machines

Other parts of the mechanical giant require personnel inside the machine—such as the surface electronic intelligence (ELINT) ships that took over from the ill-fated Liberty and Pueblo; the American submarines which remain close to foreign shores, recording messages and radar signals; the U-2 reconnaissance plane which Francis Gary Powers flew

over the Soviet Union and its higher-flying successor, the SR-71; communications intelligence (COMINT) outposts around the world where specialists listen hour after hour to foreign fighter pilots talking to ground commanders.

Both the successes and failures of technical intelligence have been spectacular. The U-2 was both. It brought back the hard information on Soviet missile progress from 1956 until 1960.

And it was a failure in the sense that its intrusion into Soviet airspace prompted Premier Khrushchev to cancel the 1960 summit conference with President Eisenhower.

Even without failures, technical intelligence has its limitations. A former high-ranking CIA executive said:

"What technology doesn't do, won't do and can't do is tell you what people are thinking and what their plans are. We can't read minds with technology, but that's our business—reading minds. The whole purpose of espionage is to find out what people are thinking and doing."

The concept was to put gliders like wings on a jet aircraft, in that it could fly in the thin air of high altitude out of the reach of anti-aircraft guns and rockets. Also, the theory was that the new spy plane would be safe from other interceptor fighters because their engines could not push them to the 14-mile altitude of the U-2.

With the U-2 on the way, CIA photo-interpreters studied photographs of the Soviet SA-2 missile line robots that Russian gunners had shot at the U-2 if their radar detected it. The missiles, the specialists concluded, were too small to guide it accurately in the thin air where the U-2 would fly.

Out of the Sky

The CIA's U-2 started flying over Russia in June, 1956. Mr. Solh said, and enjoyed success until May 1, 1960, when one of those supposedly inaccurate SA-2 rockets shot at the U-2 if their radar detected it. The missiles, the specialists concluded, were too small to guide it accurately in the thin air where the U-2 would fly.

Looking back over the whole U-2 program and acknowledging its value in setting the missile gap question, Mr. Solh said: "The greatest value for the country was the proof you could learn as much as you could by looking down from above."

"It whetted the appetite of the government and the public for this sort of intelligence collection," Mr. Solh said.

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Arafat Warns of Retaliation Against U.S., Europe in War

PARIS, Jan. 6 (NXT).—Palestinian guerrilla chief Yasser Arafat said again today that he believed a fifth Arab-Israeli war was inevitable and that, when it came, the Arabs would retaliate against American and European interests alike.

In an interview in Beirut with the newspaper Le Monde, Mr. Arafat said that the Arabs have no choice. The Arabs, he added, "cannot distinguish between Americans and Europeans when they follow the example of the Americans in the Palestine 'mple. The economic catastrophe that we shall unleash will inevitably extend to all Western countries."

Furthermore, Mr. Arafat said, the Arabs can count on "the support of powerful allies" if the United States carries out its threat to occupy the oil fields to safeguard the economic interests of the West.

"The United States is threatening to intervene militarily to occupy oil wells," he continued. "But in envisaging such an operation, the Americans are losing sight of two decisive factors. For one thing, the Arabs would blow up their oil wells and, for another, the United States does not rule the world. We can count on the support of powerful allies in the international community."

Shah Welcomed By King Hussein

AMMAN, Jan. 6 (UPI).

The Shah of Iran arrived today on an official three-day visit to Jordan for talks with King Hussein on the Middle East crisis and Jordan's efforts to mediate in the dispute between Iran and Iraq.

A 21-gun salute was fired as the two monarchs embarked at Amman airport. Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was accompanied by Empress Farah.

Government sources said the Shah's talks with King Hussein would center on the Jordanian attempt to mediate in the border dispute between Iran and Iraq.

\$100 Billion Allocated for Projects

Huge Arab Development Push Also Puts Pressures on Israel

By Seymour Topping

RIYADH, Jan. 6 (NXT).—Arab officials say their oil wealth will create a framework for stability in the Middle East but their vast income is now being used to put international pressure on Israel. Western and Japanese financial institutions and industrial corporations are reportedly shying away from dealings with Israel to avoid the danger of being barred from the enormous market the Arabs are opening to foreign business.

Official estimates collected during a tour of six Arab countries reveal that the governments plan to allocate more than \$100 billion during the next six years to development projects, many of which will require foreign participation. Contracts for construction, equipment, technology and experts worth billions of dollars are being opened to foreign bidders.

Most major American, European and Japanese financial institutions are competing to act as bankers or investment agencies for the bulk of the \$42 billion in oil revenues that Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Qatar and Dubai are earning annually. The hotels in the several capitals are crowded with foreign businessmen seeking the attention of Arab officials.

Help for Cause

Arab ministers, who attach great importance to personal relations, are favoring businessmen and institutions not only because they are competent and trustworthy but also because they are believed to be potentially helpful to the Arab political cause.

It is difficult to measure the

degree to which this influence affects government policies and public opinion but Arab officials and independent observers say the effect is considerable. This is particularly true of the European countries that have been thrust into critical financial straits by the fourfold increase in oil prices and are seeking a way out through what has become known as the "Euro-Arab dialogue."

The Arabs also gain in their economic warfare with Israel by exploiting the scramble of American, European and Japanese companies for development contracts.

The magnitude of the spending was indicated in an interview with Hisham Nazer, Saudi minister of planning, who said:

"We intend to spend about \$10 billion during the five-year plan ending in 1975. During the next five-year plan, a conservative estimate, considering the rate of inflation, is \$70 billion."

"We are under tremendous pressure to build our economic infrastructure before our oil is depleted. We are going to construct 3,000 miles of first-class highways and an industrial infrastructure base in the eastern provinces to house our industry. We plan a petrochemical complex, including oil refineries that will export their products, a steel industry and other smaller industrial plants. We will also provide the necessary airports, housing, telecommunications, desalination and electricity plants."

Turnkey

Almost all these projects involve Saudi financing, the importation of labor from other Arab countries and contracts with American, European and possibly Japanese companies for technology and experts. Some contracts will be on a "turnkey" basis—that is, the foreigners will erect the plants, staff them and train Arab personnel and then turn them over to the government in operational condition.

Smaller development programs are under way in Kuwait and the Persian Gulf emirates, while all the oil producers have collectively earmarked billions to aid Egypt, Syria and other Muslim countries in economic reconstruction. These projects also involve the participation of foreign companies.

Bidding has opened on many contracts. Some have been signed but most projects are still

undergoing feasibility studies. In many instances, only letters of intent have been completed.

For Western and Japanese companies operating abroad, the Arabs have opened the most exciting vista in recent history, and many competing companies worry that involvement with Israel will prejudice Western diplomatic sources said that the Israeli government had become concerned about the increasing reluctance of companies to enter the Israeli market.

In London, Lewis Goodman, chairman of the Anglo-Israeli Chamber of Commerce, complained recently: "The very chance of obtaining an Arab order under the present circumstances constitutes an excuse for large companies to break their economic relations with Israel."

The influence of the Arab boycott office in Damascus, which is believed to have about 1,000 agents dealing with Israel on its blacklist, has been strengthened. The head of the agency, Mohammed Mahgoub, says that many have been erased because they have severed connections with Israel.

The Israelis insist that the Arabs end token economic blockade as a condition of any Middle East settlement.

The Arabs have offered a pledge of nonbelligerence if Israel withdraws to its 1967 boundaries and accepts the establishment of a Palestinian state on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip but they have not agreed to enter into economic or diplomatic relations.

Nevertheless, talks with Arab officials, intellectuals and businessmen during a tour of Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Kuwait make it evident that the oil bonanza has provided new incentives for ending the confrontation with Israel. While firmly committed to regaining the occupied lands, Arab officials repeatedly expressed hope that the 33-year conflict, which has drained their countries' energies, would be resolved soon so that oil revenues could be used for urgently needed economic development.

The prospect of another war is threatening to frustrate the development programs.

The oil wealth has given the Arabs new confidence that they

can coexist on equal terms with Israel.

"Once the Arabs were afraid of Israeli economic and technological domination," an editor of the influential Egyptian newspaper Al-Ahram said. "But now we feel that we have the means for achieving a takeoff and there is a complete change of attitude."

In funding development programs, the oil producers are moving cautiously because of a lack of experience. Some direct grants and loans have been made, and other funds are being channeled through such new agencies as the Islamic Bank, sponsored by Saudi Arabia, the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development and the multinational Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development.

The director general of the agency, which is being referred to as the Arab World Bank, is Abdlatif al-Hamad, 37, a Harvard graduate who drives a Cadillac and works out of a modern building designed by an architect of the Gropius group of Cambridge, Mass.

The fund is helping Egypt to reopen the Suez Canal, building power plants in Jordan and irrigation works in the Sudan and repairing war damage in Syria. Crumbling is heard in the Arab capitals about the stringent stipulations attached to loans.

Conceding that the region lacks coordinated economic planning, Mr. Hamad said: "We are making progress toward a common market but it may take another decade or two."

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Cricket Takers and Boiled in Italy

ROME, Jan. 6 (UPI)—The Italian cricket team is not only the first to win the 1972-73 season, but also the first to be "boiled" in Italy. The Italian cricket team, which was defeated by the British team in the first round of the 1972-73 season, is now the first to be "boiled" in Italy. The Italian cricket team, which was defeated by the British team in the first round of the 1972-73 season, is now the first to be "boiled" in Italy.

Wage, Price Controls

anes Expected to Support artling in Voting Thursday

PRINCETON, N.J., Jan. 6 (UPI)—Americans and foreign citizens share a deep anxiety over the state of the economy, a 10-nation Gallup International Survey shows.

ew Airport Sho Be Largest

By William Borders

MONTREAL, Jan. 6 (UPI)—The new Montreal International Airport, which is being built on a 1,500-acre site, is expected to be the largest airport in the world.

Heating Shutoffs Rise in U.S. After Increase in Fuel Costs

By Walter Rugaber

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UPI)—Thousands of Americans—perhaps hundreds of thousands—are losing the heat in their homes as winter and economic recession close in.

Britain, Norway Set Fishing Talks

LONDON, Jan. 6 (Reuters)

Britain and Norway will resume talks in Oslo Wednesday on Norway's proposals for the establishment of four trawler-free zones off the northern Norwegian coast, the Foreign Office announced today.

Kidnapping Seen Widening Political Split in Nicaragua

MANAGUA, Jan. 6 (UPI)—

Nicaragua's usual political tranquility was abruptly shattered by the leftist guerrilla action a week ago in which a group of prominent politicians and businessmen were kidnapped and exchanged for 14 political prisoners.

Westmoreland Has a Coronary

PALM DESERT, Calif., Jan. 6 (UPI)—

Gen. William Westmoreland (ret.), former commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam, is in stable condition at Eisenhower Medical Center after suffering a mild heart attack on Friday.

Japanese Budget

OKYO, Jan. 6 (Reuters)—

Japan's Cabinet has approved a draft national budget for 1973 totaling 28,280 billion yen (about \$282.8 billion).

About Inflation, Unemployment

Survey in 10 Countries Shows Deep Anxiety Over Economy

PRINCETON, N.J., Jan. 6 (UPI)—Americans and foreign citizens share a deep anxiety over the state of the economy, a 10-nation Gallup International Survey shows.

Of those surveyed in the United States, 87 per cent predict rising unemployment this year, while 76 per cent forecast rising prices.

The poll said that 87 per cent of the French also think that unemployment will grow in 1973.

while in Britain 80 per cent hold this view.

Americans are less pessimistic about rising prices than the public of seven of the other nine countries surveyed. The British were least optimistic, with 95 per cent saying that prices would continue to rise.

Representative Samples

Gallup-affiliated organizations in 10 nations interviewed representative samples of the public in each nation. In the United States, 1,517 adults were queried from Dec. 6 to 9 in 300 localities. No figures were available for the other countries, although only residents of Athens were questioned in Greece.

Here are the questions asked and the results:

• Which of these do you think is likely to be true of 1973: A year of full employment or a year of rising unemployment?

Those predicting rising unemployment: United States and France, 87 per cent; Britain, 80; India, 72; Canada, 64; Switzerland, 55; Spain, 49; Uruguay, 39, and Greece, 24.

Those predicting full employment: Greece, 48 per cent; Uruguay, 41; Switzerland, 37; Canada, 32; Spain, 17; India, 12; Britain and France, 7, and the United States, 6.

Those with no opinion or expressing the view that the situation will remain the same: Spain, 34 per cent; Greece, 27; Uruguay, 20; India, 16; Canada, 14; Britain, 13; Switzerland, 8; United States, 7, and France, 6.

Results from a survey in Sweden were not available for this question.

• Which of these do you think is likely to be true of 1973: A year of rising prices or a year of falling prices?

Those predicting rising prices: Britain, 95 per cent; Sweden, 90; Switzerland, 88; Spain, 85; Canada, 82; France, 82; Uruguay, 75; United States, 75; India, 62, and Greece, 41.

Those forecasting falling prices: India, 35 per cent; Greece, 23; United States, 19; Canada, 11; Uruguay, 9; Switzerland, 7; France, 6; Spain, 5; Sweden, 1, and Britain, 1.

Those offering no opinion or predicting prices will remain the same: Greece, 36 per cent; India, 13; Uruguay, 12; France, 15; Spain, 10; Sweden, 9; Canada, 7; United States, 6, and Switzerland and Britain, 4.



INDIAN PROTEST—About 150 supporters of a group of Indians who seized a religious estate in Gresham, Wis., march through the streets of the capital, Madison, on way to a meeting with Gov. Patrick Lucey. Lucey told them that the occupation of the estate, owned by the Catholic Alexian Brothers of America, was a local problem and he would not intervene. The Menominee Warrior Society took over the estate last week, demanding that it be turned over to them for use as a medical center. Shots have been exchanged between Indians and law officers.

Heating Shutoffs Rise in U.S. After Increase in Fuel Costs

By Walter Rugaber

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UPI)—Thousands of Americans—perhaps hundreds of thousands—are losing the heat in their homes as winter and economic recession close in.

Because fuel bills have risen sharply, many are going unpaid, and distributors of natural gas, oil, electricity and other heating fuels are cutting off services to more and more homes.

The outlook is worse. With millions of people unemployed and millions more with incomes that were considered inadequate even before the fuel crisis began, many Americans might have insufficient economic flexibility to handle costs if a cold wave made greater heat a necessity of life or of comfort.

"I think if it really got cold," a major New York oil distributor said, "you'd see between 20 and 40 per cent of our customers unable to meet our credit terms."

There are no comprehensive national statistics on shutoffs and no one knows what happens to the people who lose their heat.

But a check by The New York Times of several dozen major utilities and oil companies, together with interviews of scores

House Panel On Subversion Faces Cutoff

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UPI)—The House Internal Security Committee, which three months ago survived attempts to abolish it, now faces renewed and stronger challenges to its existence.

A move will be made in the Democratic Caucus when it meets next week to abolish the committee and transfer its jurisdiction and files on about 750,000 Americans to the Judiciary Committee, a panel dominated by liberal Democrats who have long been opposed to the kind of "subversive activities" investigations that the HISC performed.

Already all present Democratic members of the committee, except its chairman, Rep. Richard Ichord, D-Mo., have abandoned their assignment to the HISC, and the Democratic Steering and Policy Committee has nominated no new Democratic members to take their place, despite the fact that one freshman, Lawrence McDonald, D-Ga., sought assignment to the committee.

Many interpret the failure of the leadership-dominated Steering and Policy Committee to assign anyone except Rep. Ichord to Internal Security as a sign that the leadership which previously stayed aloof from the fight has withdrawn its support from the committee.

But Rep. Ichord gave his committee a good chance to survive. "Although there's some on the Steering and Policy Committee that would like to throw roadblocks in our way, I don't think that's a leadership position," Rep. Ichord said.

The Southern California Edison Co., which did not supply figures on disconnections, said that the number of its accounts in arrears had increased 31 per cent during the last year, and a company spokesman called it "an unfavorable trend which gives us some concern."

Robert Greenes, president of Public Fuel Service, a New York distributor, said that the price of oil had increased from 20 cents a gallon before the fuel crisis to 35 cents a gallon now.

Explaining that each customer has a dollar limit on credit, he said that a landlord with a \$1,000 ceiling might have received three or four deliveries when 2,000 gallons cost only \$250. Now, the same amount costs nearly \$750, and the customer must pay after each delivery.

Distributor's Wees

Mr. Greenes said that his own credit situation had deteriorated badly.

Some consumer-oriented sources in Washington said that efforts to deal with heating difficulties had failed for several reasons.

For one thing, they said, energy officials tend to pass it off as a welfare problem while welfare officials were inclined to think of it as a facet of the fuel-supply problem.

Frank Zarb, the new head of the Federal Energy Administration, said that such assertions were "absolute nonsense." It is a "government problem," he said, and government agencies would have to "work together" on it.

Others said that Congress had failed to pass any of the numerous bills designed to relieve energy problems for the poor and they commented that there was now no chance to pass such legislation before the spring.

Victim of Progress

Sing Sing Now Just Shadow Of the Legendary 'Big House'

By William Claiborne

OSSING, N.Y., Jan. 6 (UPI)—Sing Sing Prison, the big house where legends were once made by gangsters and where screen stars were made from actors who talked out of the corner of their mouths, is doing hard time these days.

The place where the phrase "up the river" was coined and where the switch was pulled on more murderers than in any other American prison took its last breath last week, boarded up and padlocked.

Sing Sing has only a third of the prison population of 3,000 or more that it had during the mob years of the 1930s and some vacant cells have been deeded of fixtures to hold together other cellblocks. Its inhabitants, for the most part, are awaiting trial in New York City, 30 miles south, where detention cells are overcrowded.

Nearly all the prisoners are too young to remember actors Spencer Tracy or James Cagney, much less Willie Sutton, the top escape artist, or Louis (Lepke) Buchalter, the kingpin of Murder, Inc.

The most ignominious ending for the big house is the old yard, where countless prisoners shuffled from wall to wall for exercise and where Babe Ruth once hit an exhibition-game home run 440 feet over a guard tower.

Part of the yard has been turned over to Westchester County for the construction of a sewage treatment plant.

"I don't know what's going on up there now but I'm glad I'm not there," said Charles Scully, who worked at Sing Sing as a guard from 1937 until he retired four years ago.

Victim of Progress

Sing Sing is a victim of progress. And while its keepers insist that its location and sprawling facilities will always assure it a place in New York's prison system, it has long been bypassed by newer facilities elsewhere.

It is officially designated as Ossining Correctional Facility but it is called Sing Sing by almost everybody here, as it has been for 150 years.

In 1825, 100 convicts were brought by canal barge from upstate Auburn prison to the Village of Sing Sing, which the Indians

called "Sing Sing," meaning "rock on rock." The name's meaning must have soon become clear, because the prisoners were put to work digging acres of limestone quarry to construct a dungeon-like cellblock on the edge of the river.

In the 1930s, Sing Sing was enlarged to house nearly 3,000 inmates. One of those cellblocks now is unused, the other is filled with the New York City prisoners. Two smaller cellhouses, mess halls, a prison hospital and a large chapel-auditorium also are located on the high side of the complex, surrounded by tall gray walls.

Sutton's Escape

In 1932, Willie (The Actor) Sutton, sent to Sing Sing for bank robbery, used a knitting needle to pick locks in one of the cellhouses and, with a caddy, used two nine-foot sections of a ladder to scale the wall to freedom. Recaptured, he managed to escape from two other maximum security prisons before being returned to Sing Sing.

One of the buildings contains what remains of Sing Sing's death house where, from 1881 to 1963, a total of 614 men and women were electrocuted. Among them were Ruth Snyder, the first woman to be electrocuted; Louis Buchalter; Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, convicted of espionage, and Tricker Burke, the professional killer from Boston.

In 1970, the chair was moved to the Greenbush Correctional Facility in Stormville, N.Y., where it has remained unused.

Still in use in Sing Sing's lower yard is a monument to Hollywood's ability to mythologize almost anything, even a prison. It is a large gymnasium, donated by Warner Brothers in 1934 after making the film "Twenty Thousand Years at Sing Sing," starring Spencer Tracy and Lyle Talbot.

Other prison movies shot here included "Each Day a Die," in 1939, with James Cagney and George Raft. More recently, scenes were shot at Sing Sing for "The Vatican Papers."

"They still come around to make television movies here but it takes some fancy camera work to make it look the same," says Jerry Deering, who has been a correctional officer here for 23 years.

As for the celebrated escape scenes in Sing Sing movies, they have been strictly celluloid for more than 30 years.

"Nobody's made it out of here since 1941," Mr. Deering says. "We've had some walkaways from the farm but that's a breach of trust, not an escape."

In the last year, Ossining officials said, there have been half a dozen escape attempts. They generally have been hastily conceived and clumsily executed attempts to hide out near a wall or jump over a fence in broad daylight.

A week ago, a 30-foot hand-made rope was strung and stretched away from a guard tower to the farm but that was no sign of its maker.

"No one is here long enough to plan a big breakout... If a man had several escape attempts in his record, we wouldn't have him here, anyway," Mr. Deering said. "Years ago, we would have, but it's a different place."

WINTER HOLIDAYS IN SWITZERLAND

Adelboden

Hotel Heidi & Waldhaus Adelboden

Grindelwald

Hotel Chesa Grischuna Klosters

Klosters

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As for the celebrated escape scenes in Sing Sing movies, they have been strictly celluloid for more than 30 years.

"Nobody's made it out of here since 1941," Mr. Deering says. "We've had some walkaways from the farm but that's a breach of trust, not an escape."

In the last year, Ossining officials said, there have been half a dozen escape attempts. They generally have been hastily conceived and clumsily executed attempts to hide out near a wall or jump over a fence in broad daylight.

A week ago, a 30-foot hand-made rope was strung and stretched away from a guard tower to the farm but that was no sign of its maker.

"No one is here long enough to plan a big breakout... If a man had several escape attempts in his record, we wouldn't have him here, anyway," Mr. Deering said. "Years ago, we would have, but it's a different place."

WINTER HOLIDAYS IN SWITZERLAND

Adelboden

Hotel Heidi & Waldhaus Adelboden

Grindelwald

Hotel Chesa Grischuna Klosters

Klosters

Hotel Heidi & Waldhaus Adelboden

Grindelwald

Hotel Chesa Grischuna Klosters

Klosters

Hotel Heidi & Waldhaus Adelboden

Grindelwald

Hotel Chesa Grischuna Klosters

Klosters

Hotel Heidi & Waldhaus Adelboden

Grindelwald

Hotel Chesa Grischuna Klosters

Mr. Kissinger on Oil

In drafting a national oil policy, the first crucial question is whether the price of oil seems likely to fall within the next couple of years. Until last autumn, the United States held adamantly to the position that oil prices would have to come down very soon because the existing level was intolerable. But a considerable debate has been going on within the Ford administration, and opinion has shifted. There is a rising tendency to believe that, as a technical matter of economics, the industrial countries can learn to live with expensive oil—but everything depends on the quality of their political leadership in this test.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger asserts that central point most forcefully in the interview published last week by *Business Week* magazine. The interview is a remarkable tour de force, offering a broad and exceptionally candid summary of his present view of the oil revolution. He perceives altogether accurately the fundamental truth that the present oil prices are not a matter of money alone. They are a political statement on the part of an alliance of small countries that consider themselves to have been exploited and abused for years by the industrial powers. Radical nationalism is a force in the politics of each of these countries, and the economists' logical arguments for lower prices are irrelevant.

"The only chance to bring oil prices down immediately," Secretary Kissinger said, "would be massive political warfare against countries like Saudi Arabia and Iran to make them risk their political stability and maybe their security if they did not cooperate. That is too high a price to pay even for an immediate reduction in oil prices." Here Mr. Kissinger is responding to the whispered suggestions that the United States must use the CIA to overthrow the offending monarchs of the Persian Gulf. As Mr. Kissinger correctly observes, this country's interests would hardly be advanced by an overthrow of King Faisal that resulted in a revolutionary junta along Libyan lines.

What about military action—which means an American invasion on foreign oil fields? Mr. Kissinger emphatically denounces the whole idea as "a very dangerous course" and notes the great lesson of Vietnam: that it is easier to get into wars than to get out of them. But he goes on to make an interesting distinction that stands as a warning to the oil producers. He suggests that the United States would never use force in a dispute over prices. But if actions by the oil-exporting countries brought about "actual strangulation of the industrialized world," that would be quite another matter.

Because of the oil-sharing agreements signed among most of the industrial countries last September, producers cannot run future embargoes against one or two countries at a time, as they did last winter. Mr. Kissinger is presumably addressing the unpleasant possibility that some of the major

oil-exporting nations might try to force their way to a political triumph—perhaps in Israel, perhaps somewhere else—by cutting off all oil shipments to Western Europe, Japan and North America. Mr. Kissinger wishes to disabuse the oil-exporting nations, and particularly the Arab radicals, of the highly dangerous idea that the sky is now the limit and that they can safely go to any lengths at all in their demands.

Meanwhile, of course, the oil-consuming countries are going to have to pull themselves together and agree on their response to the present emergency. Mr. Kissinger makes no secret of his exasperation with the Europeans in particular, although he elaborated on this in later comments to the effect that he was talking about the people, not the governments, of Europe. "I think they suffer from an enormous sense of insecurity," he told his interviewers. "... So the sense of impotence, the inability to do domestically what they know to be right, produces a certain peevishness which always stops just short of policy actions." That, unfortunately, is true. But it is also true that there has been a failure of American leadership, and Mr. Kissinger had the grace to acknowledge it: "We have to announce our conservation plans more concretely before we will have an effective negotiating position with the Europeans." He could have said more. In fact, both the United States and its economic allies are paying grievously for the unhappy circumstance that, for the first seven months of the oil revolution, the U.S. government was crippled by scandal. If there was indecision in Europe, it was only an amplification of the prevarication here. Until the United States finds a way to cut down its oil imports, it is going to have great difficulty persuading other nations—who are, incidentally, also its commercial competitors—to undertake heavy sacrifices of their own.

The most urgent requirements at the moment are conservation here in America and, among the oil-consuming nations, systems of loans and guarantees to keep their economies operating without major defaults. If the oil prices remain high as long as Mr. Kissinger expects, there are going to have to be severe adjustments in all of the industrial countries, translating into reductions in standards of living. This setback will inevitably have a great impact on countries that, for an entire generation, have known only a steadily rising prosperity and have become accustomed to it as a rule of life. No one can say with much assurance how the people of the rich countries will react to this sudden reversal. But surely Mr. Kissinger is right in saying that they are more likely to react rationally if they believe that they are competently and intelligently led. It is now a full year since the great surge in oil prices. The governments of the industrial nations are only now beginning to organize a coherent and adequate reply.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Mournful Numbers

With the heavy layoffs in the auto industry last month, everyone realized that the unemployment picture was worsening; but the figures just released by the Labor Department are even worse than expected. The over-all jobless rate has jumped from 6.5 per cent to 7.1 per cent—its highest level in 13 years. The total of unemployed individuals rose from six million to six and a half million—in absolute figures, the largest number of Americans out of work since the end of the Great Depression. Total employment dropped by 550,000 and is now half a million less than it was a year ago, despite the fact that over a million and a half additional workers have entered the labor force.

The Ford administration, which until recently refused to acknowledge the existence of a recession and continued to call for tax increases and budget cuts to slow the economy down even more as a curb on inflation, now at last seems ready to reverse its fiscal gears.

President Ford's economic advisers are reportedly unanimous in calling for a tax cut. However, the size and type of tax cut—and the extent to which it would be offset by an increase in taxes on oil imports and domestic crude oil—remain in dispute. Mr. Ford has not yet indicated his own position, although it seems likely that he will recommend some degree of net tax reduction.

As welcome as are the signs that the administration is about to reverse its fiscal course, the question remains whether the President and his cautious aides will be prepared to act boldly enough to arrest and reverse this most serious slump of the post-war era. The President's natural and ideological caution will be deepened by the budget deficit of more than \$30 billion that is already looming for fiscal 1976, even without a tax cut.

Monumental as that figure unquestionably is, the President and the nation will have to recognize the difference in stimulative effect on the faltering economy between a "passive" deficit and an "active" one—that is, the difference between a budget gap that results from the recession itself (and the consequent shortfall of tax receipts) and a deficit (not necessarily larger) that results from a cut in tax rates that leaves more spending money in the paychecks of those who are still working.

The first or "passive" deficit may help cushion an economic decline but do little to stop it and turn it around; the second or "active" deficit will provide a positive stimulus for consumer and business spending, thereby creating more jobs for the unemployed.

A more stimulative fiscal policy will have to be backed by a further easing in monetary policy, to bring down interest rates and make more money available to consumers and businesses. Certainly there is danger that too expansive a monetary and fiscal policy could regenerate inflation; but rising unemployment and the widening slack in industrial capacity use will permit total supply to expand step-by-step with the expansion of aggregate demand. While the inflation rate is still too high, there is evidence that it is slowing; the administration could help to bring inflation down faster by coupling its needed recommendation for substantial tax reduction with a much stronger policy to restrain wage and price increases.

The administration has an obligation, under the Employment Act of 1946, to promote full employment. Many cities, industries and workers are now facing depression-like hardship. The time for fiscal and monetary action is now.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



Multiple Sins of Human Nature

By Stephen Spender

LONDON.—For reasons with which I sympathize, one makes oneself unpopular with progressive people if one blames public evils on human nature. True, the argument that human nature is bad is often used as an excuse by interested parties who oppose social change. All the same we seem to have got to a stage in the world's history where at every point we are brought up against "human nature" as an impassable wall that prevents us taking obvious measures to save ourselves from destruction.

Everywhere there is the paradox that the most practical ways of solving problems are also the least practicable; and for reasons that come down to "human nature." The great example of this is overpopulation, the problem behind all other problems which is likely to lead to unprecedented famines, and to wars and revolutions. The practical way of stopping overpopulation would be to have a world goal of halving the world's population within, say, 30 years; but everyone knows that for reasons of nationalism, religion, etc., birth control on a world scale is impracticable. The reasons all come down to "human nature": rivalry, belief—in fact, human nature: or, better, in the plural, human natures. For there are as many human natures as there are divisions preventing people from seeing that overpopulation is a single problem affecting the whole world.

Kissinger's View

What stares us in the face is that unless the practical becomes practicable, the experiment which is human life on this planet will probably fail. Henry Kissinger stated the practical very clearly in Rome at the World Food Conference, when he said: "The current trend is obvious and the remedy is in our power. If we do not act boldly disaster will result from a failure of will: moral culpability will be inherent in our foreknowledge." Only to read a statement like this is to be sure that a hundred voices are going to shout: "But what you propose is entirely impracticable." And sure enough Mr. Kissinger had at his elbow the secretary of agriculture, most appropriately named Mr. Butte, who immediately butted in with many "buts" designed to show that Mr. Kissinger did not mean what he had so forcibly said.

It seems quite probable that by the end of the century an overpopulated, polluted, fragmented world will collapse into wars and revolutions, perhaps the end of most human life. The ultimate reasons for the collapse will lie in the failure of multiple human natures to become one humanity capable of adapting itself to conditions which human beings, with their science and technology, have themselves produced. Having set up machinery of rapid intercommunication, which means that whatever of importance happens in one part of the world for good or for ill, very quickly affects all other parts of it, human beings will have failed to evolve ways of thinking and acting which can treat of problems like those of food and population in every area as affecting every other area, on a global scale.

Throughout history the comparative failure of every human generation has been that of the inability of those living to think of life as a single consciousness of which each separate person is a temporary person is a minute extension, and not a whole world unto himself or herself. No one is to be blamed for this failure, which is indeed the result of

the condition of isolation into which each one of us is born. All the same, the failure which used to be comparative is now absolute. In the past it was possible for the individual to merge himself to some extent within the nation as a whole.

But now that the world is effectively, for purposes of construction or destruction, a whole, individuals have to think of themselves as functions of the world, not of the nation, if they are to solve its problems. And unless there is some kind of mutation of consciousness this seems to be to expect too much of human nature.

The failure of the human race to adapt to a world in which everyone has everything to gain or everything to lose, will be the result of the innate egotism of each individual born into his separate body, belonging to his separate family, which is part of his separate nation, which belongs to its separate race and separate creed.

I think there are signs that many people are beginning to feel that what is required today is some kind of mutation of human consciousness. This shows in a dozen ways—the turning of the young in the West toward Oriental, more or less cosmic, philosophies, agitation about "pollution" and "environment," both

of which are conceived in terms of the globe. Above all there is the worldwide disillusionment with politics. For adaptation of new consciousness to new circumstances can only be achieved by political means—yet our politicians are among the most backward members of the human race. We need leaders who express our situation, political philosophers who analyze it.

Yet the opinion-poll-minded political leaders in the democratic countries seek not to educate but to mirror public opinion. The image of the President of the most powerful country and the greatest democracy in the world is of a man pulling papers out of his pocket to show that he echoes the opinions of 81 per cent of the public in doing almost nothing to avoid disaster to the world by acting boldly according to "our foreknowledge."

What people all over the world surely want is that politics should make the measures that are almost glaringly practical, practicable—but perhaps human nature is incapable of doing this and humanity will die like other species of failing to adapt to unprecedented circumstances.

Stephen Spender is the British poet, critic, essayist and teacher. He wrote this article for *The New York Times*.

Oil Doves and Hawks

By William Safire

WASHINGTON.—"Transfer of wealth" is the euphemism for the successful economic warfare that has been waged on the non-Communist world for the last 15 months.

Mournfully, officials have fiddled with the statistics of economic doom: at today's rate, by 1984 the oil cartel will have a nest egg of a trillion dollars, enough to buy the assets of the top 500 U.S. corporations plus all the farmland in America, and still get change back on that trillion dollar bill.

To cope with the fact of economic warfare, two different strategies are being devised. At some points, they overlap—both require a limitation on oil imports, legal coercion to conserve fuel at home, stimulation of offshore drilling and strip mining, and a crash program to develop new sources of energy—but each strategy reflects a wholly different view of the uses of diplomacy and economic power.

Pallid Response

The oil doves seek to enlist the cooperation of the consuming nations in "recycling" the money being ripped out of their treasuries. This would make it possible for them to borrow back the exorbitant funds from the oil producers to pay the next installment of blackmail. That is a pallid response to what Sen. Bill Brock, R-Tenn., has properly called "an economic Pearl Harbor."

But it is Henry Kissinger's response. To undermine consideration of any more potent proposals he has induced his media pilot to nibble at proponents of tougher measures by labeling them "as Newswatch does—"pro-Israeli legislators and isolationists."

That is film-flam. Three of the oil cartel's Big Four are Iran, Venezuela and Nigeria, who are concerned but with Middle East war but with internal development and domination of their own regions. The economic warfare raging today has little to do with

the facade of Arab-Israeli conflict. The purpose of the oil-producing nations is to gain "their turn" at running the entire Western world.

America's oil hawks reject the backpedaling reaction of the doves, and concern the empty threats that Secretary Kissinger and his presidential spokesman make about military responses to economic aggression. Instead, they will soon be floating out a set of more realistic responses to monopoly pricing, such as:

• **Negative Interest.** This would be a tax on short-term cartel profits in U.S. banks, coupled with a minimum time for deposit, such as six months. The oil cartel's billions must rest somewhere safe; we should charge for safekeeping rather than make it possible for them to play havoc with the U.S. banking system.

• **Secret Auctions.** After setting a ceiling on oil imports, this would dole out access to the U.S. market by auctioning import licenses. With secrecy pledged by the U.S. Treasury, and some impenetrable middlemen set up in transit, fear of retaliation by other members of the cartel would be removed, and the natural greed of most of the members can be exploited, forcing down prices.

• **Indemnity Restrictions.** Oil cartel nations have been nationalizing U.S. investments there; it is not only fair but sensible to regulate investment and loans of their surplus billions in America. Would such regulation drive oil money to other Western nations? Not for long, when the most secure investment opportunities are in the United States. Again money seeks a safe haven.

• **Retaliatory Triggers.** If an oil embargo automatically were to cause assets to be frozen, or food supplies to be diverted, there would be less likelihood of the use of the embargo bludgeon.

• **Armaments With Strings Attached.** U.S. arms systems are unique; the Shah of Iran cannot readily switch to another supplier, unless he is prepared to make na-

Peter Lennon
From London:

If the truce breaks down
the only strategy left to the
IRA will be to bring terrorism
massively into Britain.

LONDON.—With the extended Christmas truce giving Britain the first real chance in five years to negotiate its way out of the agonizing Northern Ireland problem, Marylin Rees, the secretary of state for Northern Ireland, is proceeding like a man who has unfolded through a mined tunnel at the end of which there is a guarantee not of light but of a final bloody trap.

The trap will be sprung when he accedes to the IRA's one intractable demand: to make a declaration of intent to withdraw from Northern Ireland. "Everything else is negotiable," an IRA spokesman made clear on Sunday. But although such a statement must be on the tip of Mr. Rees's tongue, as it is certainly a fervent aspiration in the minds of most British people, he cannot make it without unleashing a savage backlash from the Protestant extremists.

He cannot even meet representatives of the IRA in private to convince them of his willingness to work out a formula for permanent peace because such a secret meeting would be certainly interpreted as the beginnings of a deal to sell out the Protestants. Mr. Rees is like a diplomat who must avert his eyes if he happens to fall upon the man he is actually negotiating with. But negotiating by the most circuitous of routes, transmitting the most vague and insubstantial signals.

'New Situation'

It was Northern Irish Protestant churchmen meeting IRA leaders in the Irish Republic who were responsible for the truce. In response, Mr. Rees has only dared to say that a sustained cessation of violence would "create a new situation," and that the action of security forces would be related "to the level of any activity which may occur."

But he used the traditions of goldilocks at Christmas to release 20 detainees and a more significant if subtle concession, announced that 100 convicted men would have their sentences reviewed. There was the faint suggestion in this gesture that a general amnesty in the distant future might not be impossible.

Mr. Rees's term of office has not been characterized by brilliant initiatives, but he is now playing a very delicate game with some subtlety. What he needs is time. Time which will eventually convince the security establishment that the IRA are not just using the truce to regroup their forces. And more importantly: time which will give the incensed people of Northern Ireland such a taste for peace that the IRA would find it almost impossible to resume their campaign.

There is a lot more at stake for the British now than there was in July, 1972, when William Whitelaw, the former Northern Ireland secretary, met leaders of the IRA in a abortive peace talks. Since then terror has bitten

deeply into British life. Since the bombing at the Old Bailey courthouse Britons have had to alter their habits and habits in stores: bombs in railway stations and at tourist spots; bombs in pubs and at military camps; a lethal bomb on a bus which killed 12, and the last holocaust at Birmingham when 21 died.

If the truce breaks down the only strategy left to the IRA will be to bring terrorism massively into Britain.

There are a number of reasons for this. The security forces are finally gaining a significant reduction in the level of terrorism in Northern Ireland. After the period of peace it is unlikely that the Catholic community would be in a mood to give much support to a new bombing campaign. But most important, the IRA is that a bomb in London is a much more effective publicity and its effect on the British public than a number of devastating explosions in Northern Ireland.

The IRA's strategy for a bombing campaign in Britain was first worked out by its General Council at a meeting in Dublin in October, 1972. Before that there had been only one bomb, at the military headquarters at Aldershot, for which the rival Official IRA claimed responsibility. Since then the Provisional IRA has been systematically building up its units in Britain and turning from their old strategy of sending out terrorists, such as the Eric Sloggett, to recruiting men on the spot and at least partially established in the community.

They are generally drawn from single men working in "casual jobs in Britain." To reduce the damage an informer can inflict on a unit, they are known to operate now in small cells of two or three people who are given more freedom of decision than those operating in Northern Ireland. This explains the indiscriminate nature of many of the bombings in Britain, and the less than professional methods of giving warnings.

What is more, at stake this most vulnerable truce is at the mercy of the most disparate hazards. It can be sabotaged by an impatient sortie by the army or simply by a too jubilant public declaration by IRA supporters. It can be sabotaged by a Protestant or Catholic extremist. The miracle is that in the past couple of weeks even sectarian murders have stopped.

The truce, after weeks of unproductive negotiation, could be rendered meaningless by any act of violence which might be only the result of sheer communication. Communications at the moment are terrible. They are rendered even more difficult by the Irish Republic's government, which is showing signs of being more concerned with capturing people like David O'Connor who have been conveniently flaunted by authority than facilitating a peace maneuver.

First Talks

The first discussions with the church leaders in County Clare had to break off in a hurry when the Irish Special Branch moved in on the hotel. Although O'Connor resigned as chief of staff of the IRA last week and adopted the role of vice-president of Sinn Féin (the political wing of the IRA) so that he could hopefully attend peace talks, his respectable status, the Irish Special Branch have not let up their attempts to get him.

The one encouraging development is the moderation shown over the weekend by some extremist Protestant leaders. Glen Barry, spokesman for the Ulster Workers' Council which brought down Mr. Whitelaw's power-sharing Executive last summer, made a guarded statement about being willing "to work with any Ulster man in an Ulster context."

The notoriously extreme William Craig of the Vanguard movement declared that he would sit down with anyone properly elected to a constitutional assembly even if he were an ex-IRA man.

This only prospect for such an assembly, but one improved only to make recommendations and not to govern, is the constitutional convention to which all people will be elected next May. The fragile peace will have endured until then.

Mine Project Seen a Boon For Mongolia

Russia Will Benefit From Joint Activity

By Christopher S. Wren
ULAN BATOR, Mongolia (UPI)—Long ago, according to Mongolian legend, a local fortune teller predicted that whoever discovered and tapped a mysterious copper-cadmium hidden beneath a remote mountain in northern Mongolia would lose a flood of riches upon his people.

Today, Soviet and Mongolian construction workers are laboring to make the legend a reality by turning Erdenet (Mongolian for "Treasure Hill") into what officials report promises to become one of the 10 largest mining complexes in the world.

About 200 miles northwest of Ulan Bator, the Mongolian capital, extensive deposits of copper and molybdenum ore will be extracted by open-pit mining methods. The ore will be processed at the town of Erdenet, which is still being built, and the concentrates will then be shipped to the Soviet Union on a new railroad spur.

The mining complex, which is scheduled to open in 1978, will employ Soviet technology, machinery and electricity brought down from Siberia, hundreds of miles away.

Largest Joint Project
Erdenet, which reportedly was designed for an annual capacity of 16 million tons of ore, has been described as the largest Soviet-Mongolian joint project in the country.

The Soviet press says that the city of Erdenet is being built from scratch for an eventual population of 60,000—which will make it the second largest city in Mongolia, after Ulan Bator.

The Erdenet project, which was formally agreed upon in November, 1973, reflects Mongolia's close economic ties with the Soviet Union. According to the Soviet press agency Tass, Mongolia buys almost 100 per cent of its fuel and industrial raw materials, 90 per cent of its plant and machinery imports and more than half of its food and consumer goods from the Soviet Union.

The Soviet investment in Mongolia, estimated at close to \$1.8 billion in the last decade, may begin paying off with a project like Erdenet. This has become a sensitive issue, since Erdenet was criticized by China as an example of Soviet exploitation of developing countries. The Mongolians, like the Russians, reject the charge but are reluctant to discuss Erdenet in any detail with foreign visitors.

Friend of Progress
Yet Erdenet is also a source of obvious pride for the Mongolians, who want to thrust their country forward from an agricultural to an industrial base.

As the partnership is described by various sources here, the Mongolians have 51 per cent of the operation and the Russians 49 per cent. The Mongolians have agreed to pay for the Soviet technology and machinery with copper and molybdenum produced from Erdenet over a period believed to be 10 years.

Because of the falling prices of copper and the Soviet Union's large copper operations in Kazakhstan, the primary object of the Erdenet mining operation will be the strategic metal molybdenum, which imparts strength and flexibility to steel and other metals. The size of the output has not been predicted but it is not expected to supply Western markets.

Robert D. Stuart Dies, Former U.S. Envoy to Canada

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Jan. 6 (AP)—Robert Douglas Stuart, 88, U.S. ambassador to Canada during the Eisenhower administration and treasurer of the Republican National Committee from 1948 to 1953, died yesterday. He retired as chairman of the board of the Quaker Oats Co. in 1962.

Gen. James McCormack
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UPI)—Major Gen. James McCormack, 64, a former Air Force deputy chief of staff for research and development, died Friday at Hilton Head Island, S.C., where he had a home.

Gen. McCormack retired from the Air Force in 1965. He became a vice-president of MTT and served in that post until 1968.

Alfredo Silva Carvalho
SANTIAO, Jan. 6 (AP)—Alfredo Silva Carvalho, 68, owner and director of the newspaper La Union in the port city of Valparaiso, died yesterday.

In 1940, Mr. Silva Carvalho was named to the United Nations Commission for Freedom of the Press.

Richard de Bodi
BRUSSELS, Jan. 6 (Reuters)—Richard de Bodi, 66, a wartime Belgian collaborator known as the "butcher of Breendonck," died in prison here Friday, officials announced today.

De Bodi was sentenced to death in absentia after World War II for his part in the execution of 200 of the 4,000 internees at Belgium's Fort Breendonck concentration camp, where he was a guard. His death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment in 1953.

Wodehouse Statement
In an article on P.G. Wodehouse (UPI, Jan. 3) The New York Times reported erroneously that Mr. Wodehouse had said: "I don't understand why authors receive knighthoods." His comment was: "I don't understand why authors refuse knighthoods."



WORK BREAK—Charlie, a chimpanzee at Portland, Ore., Zoo, sips paint during respite from turning out canvases along with other members of chimp colony. The paintings are sold to the public. Sales have been so brisk that directors are unable to fill requests.

Caribbean Isle Cracks Down On Terror To Save Tourism

By Robert Trumbull

ROSEAU, Dominica, Jan. 5 (UPI)—The black government of this West Indian island has taken harsh measures against a group of young black-power guerrillas, most of whom are now in hiding. The guerrillas are held responsible for a wave of violence against white visitors.

In so doing, the government opened a controversy pitting the interests of tourism, upon which most of the island's economy depends, against civil rights.

"When a difficult situation arises," said Sir Louis Coote-Larigue, the governor, "you have to take strong measures to stamp it out." He represents Queen Elizabeth II in this self-governed Commonwealth state in the Windward Islands between Guadeloupe and Martinique, 400 miles southeast of Puerto Rico.

Agitation by the guerrillas, who are known as the "Dreads," has led to violence that has seriously undercut tourism here, the government says. The Dreads are denounced in some quarters as hoodlums and hailed in others as emerging voices of educated and underprivileged West Indian youth.

Tourists Attacked
In March, a tourist from the United States was shot to death as he was walking to his hotel here. In November, a retired couple from Canada were slain in their rural home. Tourists in this picturesque capital have been spat upon and stoned and their cameras have been smashed.

Julius Sampson, a Roseau newspaper executive, attributed the anti-white tone of the agitation to the "coincidence" that whites had dominated the island's economy in past years.

This is no longer the case in this black-ruled state of about 290 square miles and 73,000 persons, all of them black except for about 400 residents of the last Carib Indian reserve in the West Indies and a handful of whites.

The government says that the majority of the people here condemn the attacks on tourists and that the violence and harassment have ceased. After the Canadians' slaying, the House of Assembly passed a law aimed at exterminating the Dreads. It provides, among other things, that any member of that organization found in a private residence may be legally killed.

Death Sentence
A young man, convicted of killing the American, has been sentenced to be hanged. The government of Prime Minister Patrick John, a 37-year-old former labor leader, has sent special patrols into the interior rain forests where the Dreads are believed to be hiding.

The measure making it legal for anyone to kill a Dread found at any time in a private dwelling has been criticized by lawyers and civil-rights advocates throughout the Caribbean. But there are some mixed emotions: "The law is necessary," said Eugenia Charles, a lawyer and opposition member of the assembly, "but its provisions are too broad."

Identifiable members of the Dreads, who wore their hair in a distinctive arrangement of long, stiffened locks, have disappeared from the crumbled streets of Roseau since the passage of the new law, which also empowers the police to arrest on sight anyone with such a hair style.

Black Radical Thought
Police Commissioner Oliver Phillips said that the youthful revolutionaries had been influenced by black radical thought in U.S. universities and at the University of the West Indies, which has campuses in Jamaica, Trinidad and Barbados.

A member of another dissident group, the Movement for a New

Nation of Islands Is Smallest UN Member

Republic of Maldives Shuns Power Politics

By Jacques Leslie

MALE, Republic of Maldives, Jan. 6.—A Chinese instructor is teaching Maldivians how to play table tennis in preparation for an international tournament in Peking. Last week, two Soviet ships were in the harbor, while the Soviet and Indian ambassadors based in nearby Sri Lanka paid visits to Maldivian leaders.

It does not exactly sound like the ingredients of big power intrigue. It is the best that the Republic of Maldives, a nation of (at last count) 1,087 islands in the Indian Ocean, can muster.

For the Maldives is handicapped—it has the smallest population (135,000) of any country in the UN.

"We are a small country," said Fathulla Jameel, minister of External Affairs, "and we would like to keep ourselves away from power politics."

Only One Embassy
Mr. Jameel's ministry seems designed to accomplish precisely that. Although the Maldives has diplomatic relations with 22 other nations, it maintains only one embassy (in Sri Lanka). The country joined the UN in 1965 but in the last two years it has not even bothered to send a representative there.

"Anyone with experience and knowledge is required here," Mr. Jameel said. "Because we don't have very many political interests abroad, we concentrate on domestic development."

But it is doubtful that the islands, few of which are more than a mile long or extend more than six feet above sea level, can develop much. The sandy soil is suitable for growing coconuts

palms and banana plants and not much else. The Maldives' only industry is fishing, which accounts for all the country's exports—amounting for \$2.5 million a year.

Most government ministries are located in a small two-story building. Office hours are from 8 a.m. to 12 p.m., but many officials routinely appear for only an hour or two each day. Some hold second jobs.

Just a few families hold most key government and business positions.

Islamic Law
Be fitting a 100-per-cent Moslem country, the Maldives system of justice is grounded in Islamic law. Punishments include lashings with a leather strap—about 100 persons have received lashings in the last six years for crimes such as adultery—and banishments to uninhabited islands for theft. The island of Villingili, now a tourist resort described in brochures as "your

heaven on earth," is a former penal colony.

Although women are not secluded, as in many Moslem countries, they face some discrimination. They find it harder to obtain divorces than men, who can have several wives.

Maldivians are generally small, dark-skinned people, racially akin to Indians and Ceylonese. They speak Divehi, a language most similar to the Sinhalese spoken in Sri Lanka.

The chief occupation of Maldivians is fishing. In Malé, the capital, vendors sell a variety of fishing lines, hooks and lures from the stands set up along the roadside. Other salesmen offer tortoise and sea shells to tourists.

Few Wealthy
Tourists visit only the Malé atoll cluster and, except for several wealthy investors, few Maldivians profit by their presence. Most Maldivians still earn less than \$100 a year.

One and a half miles long and inhabited by 15,000 persons, Malé has about 50 automobiles and a few hundred bicycles. Most people walk.

The islands, which comprise 115 square miles, are spread over an ocean area of 41,500 miles, and communication is accordingly difficult. But radio maintains contact with Malé.

The Maldives' economy will probably suffer when the British withdraw their naval base from Gan, the country's southernmost island. The Maldives, which was a protectorate of Britain from 1887 to 1965, allowed the British to maintain the Gan base following establishment of a republic. Last month, the British announced their intention to withdraw as an economy measure.

Portugal Moves Toward China Tie
LISBON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Portugal moved closer to establishing diplomatic relations with China today by recognizing Peking as "the only legitimate representative of the Chinese people."

In a note published by the Portuguese Foreign Ministry, Lisbon also declared that it "considers Taiwan to be an integral part of the Republic of China."

The Foreign Ministry said that negotiations about the destiny of Portuguese Macao could begin at a time considered "opportune" by the two governments.

U.S., Marriage Appear Estranged; Various Reasons Are Suggested

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (UPI)—The economy, the women's liberation movement, the cultural revolution and the end of the post-World War II baby boom have each been blamed for the first signs of decline of marriage in the United States.

Fifty-four per cent of marriage-license bureaus in 22 cities and states reported a decrease in the number of licenses issued during the last two years.

The figures, adjusted to population shifts, were compared with the preceding year, 1973, and 10 years earlier.

"We know marriage is in trouble because the divorce rate keeps growing," said Martin Marty, columnist and professor of modern Christianity at the University of Chicago.

"We're too far into the cultural revolution to see the old forms really satisfy and work. But we're not far enough into it for alternatives to be really satisfying," Mr. Marty said.

Ben Ard, a San Francisco state professor and author of "Handbook on Marriage Counseling," said that the decline reflects the fact that women are questioning marriage as it has been traditionally defined.

Reno psychologist Wayne Wigham said that there is a "lessening concern about people living together without being married."

A statistician with the Alabama Bureau of Vital Statistics said that the economy was probably responsible for that state's decrease in marriages.

"It was during 1931 through 1933 that the marriage rate declined sharply because people simply could not afford to get married," he said.

7 Held in India Assassination
NEW DELHI, Jan. 6 (UPI)—The police have arrested seven persons suspected of involvement in the bomb blast Thursday that killed Railroad Minister L.N. Mishra and two other persons, a Bihar State spokesman said yesterday.

He told newsmen in Patna, capital of Eastern Bihar, that five of the seven persons arrested were railroad employees. Mr. Mishra died more than 10,000 railmen during a nationwide strike in May and ignored union appeals to take them back.

The explosion occurred at Shamastipur in north Bihar during a ceremony inaugurating a rail link. Mr. Mishra died in a hospital Friday of wounds suffered in the blast. A state legislator and a railroad clerk were also killed and 27 persons were injured.

Mr. Mishra was cremated Saturday in his village of Balua Bazar in north Bihar with full state honors. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi attended the services.

Early Concorde Start
TOULOUSE, France, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Concorde supersonic airliner will go into commercial service in January, 1976, four months earlier than the last estimate, Maurice Caville, secretary of state for transport, said today.

Another period of growth in difficult conditions.

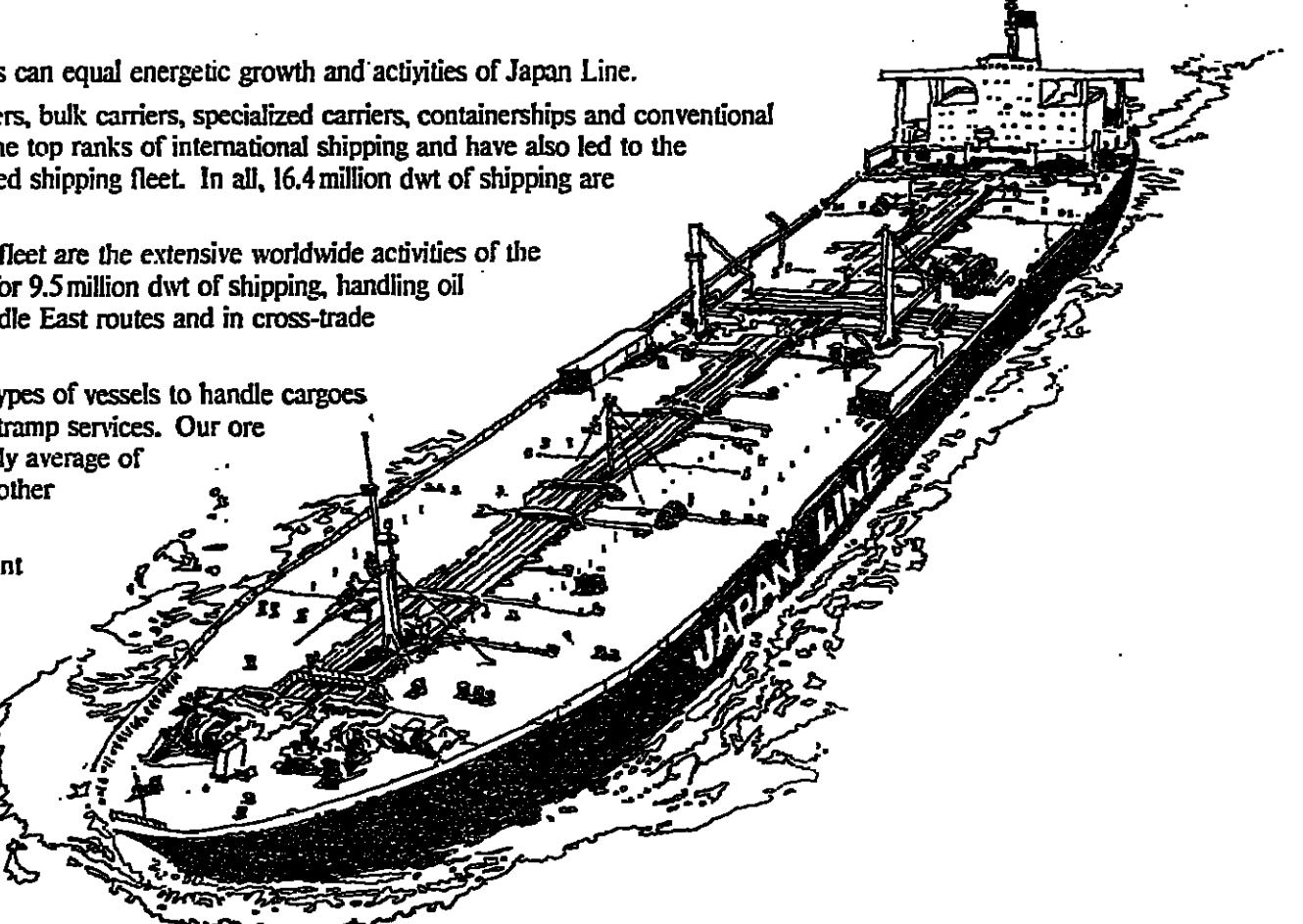
In the shipping business few companies can equal energetic growth and activities of Japan Line.

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Business performance of Japan Line, through influenced recently by the general stagnation of major economies, continued to result in stable earnings in the six months ended September 74. Unfavorable trends were offset by various timely moves made by the company: the securing of contracts when the market was favorable; effective assignment of free shipping space and ships; expansion of cross-trade routes, and securing of high-rate contracts for cargoes.

Shipping revenue was a healthy ¥147.9 billion, up 23% over the preceding term, while ordinary profit went up by 40% to ¥11.5 billion.

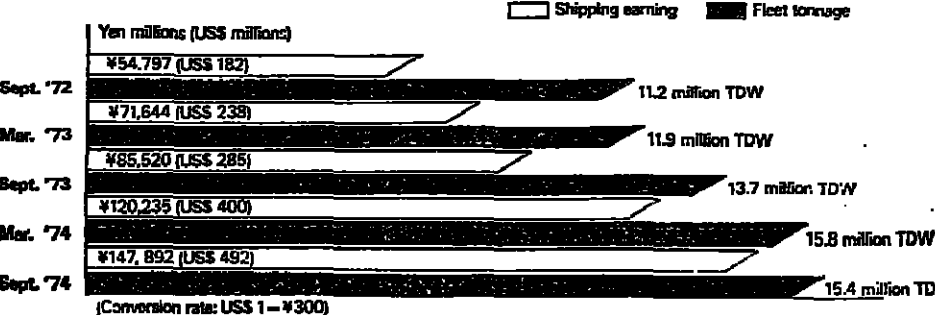
Recent Significant Event at Japan Line

Some of the events which highlighted the last term and helped to further internationalize and diversify the company's activities were:

- Increase of company capital to ¥26.5 billion on June 1, 1974, with the subsequent issuance of 531 million stocks, to assist in further investment in the construction of new ships.
- Issuance of convertible bonds to the value of ¥10,000 million, as decided by the directors meeting of September 24, 1974.
- Listing of Japan Line's stock on the Frankfurt Exchange, in November 74 to help raise funds and strengthen the company's overseas position for future transactions.

Financial summary for the six months ended 30th September, 1974			
Assets		Liabilities	
Current Assets	108,886,751,683	Current Liabilities	76,864,063,579
Fixed Assets	123,364,557,789	Non-current Liabilities	103,361,654,327
Intangible Assets	608,846,580	Reserve	40,581,778,026
Investment	17,771,056,229	Shareholders' Equity	29,824,546,349
Total	250,632,042,281	Total	250,632,042,281

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The Dedication of Marta Casals

By Nat Carnes

SAN JUAN (AP).—Early each morning, Marta Casals steps out onto the small, open-air terrace of her 10-room, Spanish-style home.

In her hand, she holds a cup of coffee, and for a few minutes, the 38-year-old widow of cellist Pablo Casals gazes at the city below her and remembers.

The perpetuation of Casals' memory, his widow says, is the central theme of her life. It dominates her daily activity.

From the mountainside home, Mrs. Casals points to the red-roofed tower on the University of Puerto Rico campus. A few hundred yards from the tower is the university's 3,000-seat theater, home of the Casals Summer Festival, launched in 1957, the year the Casals were married.

Puerto Rico's capitol is visible

from the terrace, where Casals lay in state after his death on Oct. 22, 1973, at the age of 97. And on clear days, Mrs. Casals can see the small church near the beach where she and her husband worshipped together. He is buried in the churchyard, steps from the sea.

To Work

Finishing her coffee, Mrs. Casals turns back into her home, to start her day. "I like it in this house," she says. "It is like being in the country, yet we are obviously near the city." She speaks softly and slowly, during an interview. But at her downtown office, her manner is formal, impersonal.

In the 15 months since her husband's death, Mrs. Casals has lived alone except for a personal secretary. A cleaning woman comes in daily, and a gardener to care for the sloping yard. A large, fierce boxer dog stands guard just behind the fence surrounding the graceful white house.

Standing in the music room of her home, filled with mementoes of Casals' career, she talks about her husband, whom she married

when she was 23 and he was 32. "For me, Casals was everything," she said softly. "Not only did I have a love for him as a man, I also had admiration and respect for him. It would be difficult to place one of those feelings above the other. I must state each one only in superlatives."

"He was an exceptional human being, a very warm person and the greatest cellist who ever lived."

Age Difference

Asked if the 60-year age difference between them affected their relationship, she said: "No, not at all. We never experienced any difficulty as a result of our age difference. He was ageless."

"Our marriage surprised a lot of people and will continue to surprise many, I would imagine. But when people saw us up close, I think they were overcome by the warmth and understanding that existed between us. It was a beautiful relationship. What more can I say?"

About her life today: "I serve the ideals of Pablo Casals," she says. "His ideal was to have musicians serve music, and not to have music serve musicians."

An excellent cellist in her own right, Mrs. Casals could build a name for herself. She was Casals' star pupil after they met in October, 1934, in the South of France.

"I will perhaps return to the cello someday. I could teach. I have received so much instruction from the maestro. The result

could be important for future cellists."

She has turned down offers to write about her life with Casals. "That would take time and a lot of peace and quiet," she says.

The Corporation

Musician Rudolf Serkin, a good friend of Casals, offered her a full professorship at the Curtis School of Music in Philadelphia. She said that she was considering the offer but probably would reject it and teach only three or four weeks each year at Curtis.

Mrs. Casals has moved vigorously into the job of presiding over the Casals festival, a public corporation financed by the Puerto Rican government.

The corporation not only oversees the summer concerts but also

Marta Casals, 38, who is devoting herself to the perpetuation of Pablo Casals' memory.



supervises the Puerto Rico Symphony Orchestra and the island's Conservatory of Music.

Mrs. Casals said that she is involved in a project to train between 60 and 80 students from 8 to 12 years of age to play violin, viola and cello.

"That was one of the projects that the maestro wanted me to do," she said. "There is a need to stimulate interest in string instruments. Usually, students turn to the piano, trumpet or clarinet. You're going to put the instrument in their hands at an early age to inspire interest."

She called the effort "my pet project." "To get it started, we ran a single advertisement in all four San Juan daily newspapers over a weekend. You probably won't believe this, but we received 287 applications. I must admit we were surprised ourselves."

Once students are selected, they will study at the conservatory two hours daily, three times each week. "Our aim will be to start a tradition."

Long Day

With her goals firmly in mind, Mrs. Casals begins each day with coffee at 7 a.m., then dictates letters to her secretary for an hour or two. She drives to the Casals festival headquarters about 15 minutes away to work with professors, musicians and the festival board of directors. "I usually put in a 13 to 14-hour day, seven days a week," she said.

After work, she reads and keeps in contact with three couples who once played dominoes with her and Casals. "We don't play now," she said. "We just get together

to talk, maybe once or twice a week."

Mrs. Casals breaks her routine for travel. She attended Casals memorials in Phoenix, Ariz., and Israel, where music libraries were established. She has gone to Casals' native Spain three times to visit his home in Barcelona. The house is now a museum.

Mrs. Casals hopes to establish a similar museum in Puerto Rico. "We've found a place to build in old San Juan," she said. It's near centuries-old San José Roman Catholic Church.

One of Casals' possessions to be placed in the planned museum will be a Casals cello, a Yllaume, made in the 1830s.

"Once all those tasks are complete, I'll consider other alternatives," Mrs. Casals said. "I don't look on my job at the Casals festival, for example, as a lifetime arrangement." There are things, however, that will not change. "My early morning coffee, my dedication to work and to my music."

A Leonardo Fresco

Sought Under Paint

FLORENCE, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Art experts are trying to find a fresco by Leonardo da Vinci that was painted over by another artist, officials said today. Pietro Micheli, Florence's director of fine arts, is leading the investigations to uncover Leonardo's "Battista of Anghiari." Leonardo was believed to have begun the painting in 1505 in the Palazzo Vecchio here. He abandoned the work and it was painted over by a later artist.

Science-History Collection to Smithsonian

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (NYT).—One of the most extensive and important private collections of instruments, manuscripts and books documenting the history of science and technology has been deeded to the Smithsonian Institution by the manufacturer who assembled it, Bern Dibner.

The collection, comprising more than 25,000 rare books, plus numerous manuscripts, letters and experimental devices estimated by the Smithsonian to be worth "many millions of dollars" is to be housed in the National Museum of History and Technology operated by that institution in Washington.

Included, according to the Smithsonian, are 200 publications, "which were epochal in the history of the physical and biological sciences." These works, the statement continued, "proclaimed new truths or hypotheses which redirected scientific thought, brought understanding of natural laws and at times introduced industrial change."

Among the items are several manuscripts by Sir Isaac Newton, including a 65-page treatise on chemistry. Also in the collection is one of the 10 surviving manuscript pages of Darwin's "Origin of Species." Einstein's corrected proof summary of his General Theory of Relativity and a copy of the first book on science to be printed: Pliny's "Historia Naturalis," published in Venice in 1461.

Faraday Letters

Also of special interest is a collection of 40 letters by Michael Faraday, pioneer experimenter in electricity, more than 100 bound volumes of Pasteur's publications, from his own library and a letter from Galileo describing the invention of a magnetic water clock.

The donor, Mr. Dibner, was born in the Ukraine in 1887 and came to this country with his family in 1904. After taking a degree in electrical engineering at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn in 1921, he founded the Burndy Engineering Co.

The Burndy Corp. in Norwalk, Conn., became one of the largest suppliers of electrical connectors to the computer, aerospace, electrical and electronics industries. Mr. Dibner retired as chairman of the corporation in 1972.

Early in his career he began collecting items of scientific historical interest, with emphasis on

research in electricity and magnetism. His collection in this area, according to the Smithsonian, is recognized as "the most important assemblage anywhere."

Founded Library

In 1936, he formalized his collection by founding the Burndy Library for which, in 1964, a special building was completed next to the Burndy plant west of

Norwalk. The library is open to the public. It is particularly useful to the more advanced science classes in nearby schools.

Not all of the library's more than 40,000 volumes will go to Washington. Duplicate copies, where they exist, will be retained in Norwalk as well as facsimile copies where they have been produced for the more important items.

WAVERLEY ROOT

A Victim of 20th-Century Society

CICELY, or sweet cicely, is one of the victims of two tendencies of the 20th-century society—the flight to the cities which is severing an ever-increasing proportion of our populations from contact with the soil and knowledge of its products, and the development of mass marketing to an extent which is eliminating foods in minor demand.

This evolution has virtually put an end to one of the most charming aspects of 19th-century eating, the use of a wide variety of subtly differentiated aromatic herbs, lovingly and knowingly drawn from a delicately shaded palette of flavors more richly furnished than any we possess today. The very name of sweet cicely has a pleasantly nostalgic old-fashioned ring.

Cicely (*Myrrhis odorata*) was originally a European herb, probably native to its central and southern regions. The name comes from the Greek *esikis* and Latin *esicilis*, which entered English as *esicilis*, before it was attracted by the feminine name Cicely to its present form. In French it is called the musk chervil (*cerfeuil musqué*) or Spanish chervil (*cerfeuil d'Espagne*), though it is not related to chervil, which is *Anthriscus cerefolium*; it is odd that France, so direct a heir of classical civilization, would have confused chervil and cicely, at least in their nomenclature, for Pliny and Dioscorides had already distinguished clearly between them.

Third Type

There is also a third *cerfeuil*, related to neither of the other two, *cerfeuil d'été*, bastard chervil (*Chaerophyllum temulum*), which resembles the fern-like cicely but had better not be confused with it, since it is toxic. In case of doubt, crush a leaf or two between your fingers. Cicely will identify itself by a strong odor resembling anise; the toxic plant is odorous. The root of cicely also is aromatic.

Cicely was widely cultivated in France and England in the 16th and 17th centuries, and until fairly recently was a common potherb in England, but its use there now is much reduced; it seems to be employed most often on fish. Its decline is perhaps accounted for in part by a taste much more assertive than that of chervil, which is not always appreciated by persons unaccustomed

to the wide gamut of herbal flavors familiar to our fathers and grandfathers.

Yet it still grows abundantly in Scottish and English pastures, especially near houses, and should be encouraged to do so, since cows like it, mixed with other pastures, and it stimulates lactation. In France, where it is less handy than in the Alps and the Pyrenees, and more rarely in the Vosges and the Central Plateau, it has fallen into almost complete oblivion. The chief area where it is still widely eaten is northern Asia (where a liqueur is made from it too).

"Cicely," wrote Pierre Chomé, the 18th-century founder of the pharmaceutical gardens of Paris, "possesses not only the common virtues; it also calms coughs, and I have tested the fact that, smoked like tobacco, it relieves asthma."

(c) 1975 Waverley Root.

A home remedy for catarrh or infections of the respiratory tract used to be cicely juice in warm honeyed milk. Cicely is diuretic, stimulant but anti-spaemic, a purifier of the blood, and is apparently helpful in cases of sluggish liver and jaundice.

The American cicely is not the same plant as that of England, but it shares with its European namesake an association with chervil. Cicely or sweet cicely in the United States is a name applied to a number of different herbs of the genus *Comorhiza*, distinguished by thick fleshy roots, but especially to sweet cicely (*Comorhiza longistylis*).

The has a sweet-flavored root like the European cicely, but while the latter requires light soil, American cicely prefers moist open woodland. It is widely distributed throughout Eastern and Central North America, but not, alas, through American pantries.

(c) 1975 Waverley Root.

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (NYT).—This is how The New York Times reviewers rate new stage productions:

"The Bashful Club," written by actor Lance Laren and other members of the Company Theater, is now at the Bijou Theater. First produced in Los Angeles, the play is the story of a drug trip. A group of five men meet periodically in a fraternity house for their former school to take dope. Of course, says Clive Barnes, "When people are very drunk or very stoned they will make remarks that seem devilishly profound to them and their associates, but pure foolishness to any sober observer." And so it is with much of "The Bashful Club." Then suddenly the play is no longer a "forced and phoney naturalistic documentary" but an enthralling piece of theater "with one of those rare climates that deserve to be called 'shattering.'" Barnes is also impressed by the staging and special effects by Russell Fyfe are brilliant, and the direction by Jerome Guardino is as steady and as surefooted as a cat. "The acting is exceptionally good. There is a spontaneity that must have taken months of hard work to achieve."

"The Wit," a new black musical, "has obvious vitality and a very evident and gorgeous sense of style," according to Clive Barnes. It is intended as a new kind of fantasy (ultimately based on the story "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz")—a dream dreamed by a space-age child. "It has all been very carefully conceived and shaped. Not only is Charrin Smaller's music all of a piece but the visual aspect of the production—with handsomely styled settings by Tom H. John, and vibrantly colored and wacky imaginative costumes by Geoffrey Holder—offers a fresh and startling profile. This is first rate and highly innovative." The singing was excellent throughout but ultimately became tired in spots of himself—there was not enough magic for a really successful fairy tale.

Maillol Statue Found

PARIS, Jan. 6 (AP).—A bronze statue of a woman, stolen Dec. 26 from the gardens of the Louvre Museum, was found abandoned early today in a quiet street in the suburb of Clamart. The 170-pound life-size statue by the sculptor Auguste Rodin, titled "Nymph," was undamaged.

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PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1975

Page 7

German, Swiss Banks Intervene to Aid Dollar

FRANKFURT, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—The West German and Swiss central banks intervened today to support the hard-pressed dollar, but after a short-lived rally, it dropped to its lowest level in more than seven months.

In Zurich, it reached an all-time low against the Swiss franc, which was weakened by the currency-holders' regard as a bleak outlook for the British economy in coming months. The dollar closed here at its lowest level in more than seven months, at 1.63 1/2 Swiss francs. The Bundesbank bought \$13.35 billion in support of the U.S. dollar, pushing the rate up from 1.63 1/2 to 1.64 1/2. But by the close of business, it had fallen back to 1.63 1/2, after a midday rally. The dollar closed at 1.63 1/2 on Friday.

Although today's purchase was the largest since one of \$1.75 billion in a week ago, it was clearly not enough to turn up the ongoing rate for long. In the past, the central bank has on occasions bought up to \$1 billion or more of dollars.

The weaker dollar reflects the growing assessment of the prospects for the U.S. economy. The dollar was also depressed by a late last Friday in the discount rate of six member banks of the Federal Reserve System. In addition, some large commercial banks of dollars were reported to have sold New York soon after U.S. markets opened.

In Zurich, the Swiss central bank took the market by surprise with its first intervention on the spot market in over two years. The extent of its purchase was not known, but leading Swiss dealers estimated it at between \$50 and \$60 million. The bank would only say it made small purchases to maintain orderly market conditions.

The dollar had fallen against the Swiss franc from a level of 1.64 francs a year ago to a Zurich all-time low this morning of 1.63 1/2 and 2.5050 midpoint. Later in the day it rose to around 2.5550 before slipping again at the close to 2.5325 francs, dealers said.

The currencies tied to the deutsche mark in the European Monetary Unit—those of the Benelux and Scandinavian countries—moved against the dollar in line with the deutsche mark.

In New York, the dollar support provided by the Bundesbank and the Swiss National Bank, coupled with speculation that the Federal Reserve may support the dollar, headed off widespread liquidation.

The New York dealers noted that the May 1974-1975 agreement between the Fed, the Bundesbank and the Swiss National Bank calls for the three central banks to intervene in the foreign exchange markets to maintain orderly conditions.

Although this agreement has never been invoked, today's intervention by the Swiss that they had intervened "to maintain orderly market conditions" and some dealers to conclude the dollar was being put into effect. They said there was little doubt that the Fed would follow.

Top Official Reportedly Quits U.S. Trade Office

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP).—Ambassador Harold Mahan, the deputy U.S. international trade negotiator who was expected to head a government team at trade negotiations beginning Feb. 11 in Geneva, has resigned, it was learned today.

The resignation, understood to be for personal reasons, follows only about two years after the House announcement of a resignation of U.S. trade negotiator William Eberle.

The two departures leave all top positions in the office of the special trade negotiator vacant.

William Pearce, another deputy, resigned several months ago.

Soviet Oil Output Aid to Surpass America's in '74

MOSCOW, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union claims to have led ahead of the United States as an oil producer with output of 469 million tons during 1974, 10 million tons more than the target set in last year's plan.

The figure was given by commentator Yuri Zhukov in a Moscow television program over the weekend. He said United States output had been 450 million tons in 1974.

Mr. Zhukov, who said he had on given the year-end figures to the official central statistical administration, also said that the Soviet Union had moved ahead of the United States in the production of coal, pig iron and mineral oil.

In 1974, the Soviet Union mined 632 million tons of coal while the United States produced only 511 million tons.

Carli Attacks U.S. Proposal On Recycling

Says Deficit Countries Cannot Wait That Long

ROME, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—The governor of the Bank of Italy, Guido Carli, has attacked America's plan to bring down oil prices and to recycle oil revenues as a solution to the energy crisis.

In an interview with the weekly newspaper L'Espresso, Mr. Carli said Italy and other European countries with balance-of-payments deficits due to the high cost of oil imports could not wait for the so-called "Kissinger plan" to have an effect.

In the interview, Mr. Carli said the plan was aimed at closing all possible financial outlets to the dollar surpluses accumulated by oil producers apart from U.S. Treasury bills.

This would force oil-producing countries "to accumulate, even if in the form of dollars, pieces of waste paper which they do not know how to spend and whose future conversion into real resources is jeopardized by continuing inflation," Mr. Carli said.

There was no certainty that at the end of this century, which would take up to four or five years, the producers would decide to reduce the price of oil, he added.

An equally logical reaction would be to reduce the amount of oil produced. In this case, the industrialized countries would be in an extremely difficult position, he added.

Mr. Carli said that the United States could develop alternative sources of energy when oil prices were high, but Europe was in a different position.

"We would have to pay the same very high prices, either to the Middle Eastern oil producers or to the Americans with their alternative energy sources, without any appreciable advantage," he added.

He doubted the possibility of recycling Petrodollars through the International Monetary Fund or other similar institutions, asking whether the political autonomy of deficit states would not be threatened by such a policy.

He said the economies of third-world countries could be damaged while waiting to reap the benefits of the plan, leading many of them to "an abyss of misery even darker than at present."

Meanwhile, Italy itself has a massive trade deficit of 6.52 billion lire (about \$10 billion) in the first 11 months of 1974, according to provisional figures released by the central statistics institute.

Of this amount, 4,646 billion lire was accounted for by imports of petroleum products.

The statistics showed that November had the lowest trade deficit in the 11 months of 1974, 1.1 billion lire (\$171 million).

Turkey and Libya Negotiate Wide-Ranging Agreement

ANKARA, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Turkey and Libya signed wide-ranging agreements over the weekend that will bring Turkey three million tons of Libyan crude oil this year and initiate joint military and economic projects between the two Moslem countries.

Carabinieri premier Sadi Irmak, speaking after four days of negotiations with the Libyan Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud, said that a Turkish-Libyan joint investment bank would be founded to pump Libyan oil funds into joint projects.

These include a 1,000-kilometer (620-mile) Turkish-built railway and ancillary roads in Libya, new air and sea links across the Mediterranean and a joint tanker fleet.

Other projects included the establishment of a Turkish-Libyan arms industry producing small arms and ammunition and providing a large number of Turkish workers for Libya's development.

Maj. Jalloud and Mr. Irmak signed five agreements covering economic, cultural, commercial, scientific and technical cooperation, setting up a joint ministerial commission and laying down guidelines for Turkish workers to go to Libya.

Mr. Irmak did not go into detail about the projects, saying experts from the two countries had started work on the finer points, such as how much Libyan oil would cost—it was expected to be favorably priced—or how many workers Turkey would send.

Libya wants some 800,000 laborers and Mr. Irmak said Turkey would try to provide a large percentage of this figure.

Maj. Jalloud's promises come at a convenient time for the Turks, who, threatened with a cut in U.S. military aid, are anxiously planning rapid expansion in their domestic weapons industry.

This is at present limited to small arms, but Maj. Jalloud said: "I wish Turkey could come to a standard where we could buy all our arms from Turkey."

The Turks are also worried about the fate of Turkish workers forced back from lucrative jobs abroad by Western Europe's economic difficulties. Turkish officials have said Turkey would send some 10,000 skilled workers to Libya.

Protocol Broken

ISTANBUL, Jan. 6 (UPI).—Libyan Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud ignored protocol and extended his visit to Turkey to meet today with former Premier Bulent Ecevit and invite him to visit Tripoli.

"We shall be very happy to see you in Libya," Maj. Jalloud said as Mr. Ecevit accompanied him to his car following a two-hour luncheon meeting at the Cihir Hotel near Istanbul.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

VW Forecasts Revival in 5 Years

Volkswagen, plagued by slumping demand in both domestic and foreign markets, expects to be back on its feet in five years. Hans Birtbaum, chairman of the board, says in an interview with the news magazine Der Spiegel that "it should be possible to bring the company back on its structural feet in the space of five years." He says VW currently is only utilizing 60 per cent of its production capacity because of low sales. Mr. Birtbaum says that due to heavy start-up costs, VW is considering a joint venture with a U.S. firm as an alternative to setting up its own plant in the United States. The company is due to choose a successor to managing board chairman Rudolf Leiding on Friday. Mr. Leiding, who resigned last month for health reasons, earlier forecast VW faces a certain loss of several hundred million deutsche marks for 1974.

Financing Set for Peru Copper Project

Southern Peru Copper Corp. says financing for its \$280-million Chuquibambilla project in Peru has been successfully completed with loan agreements amounting to \$404 million. Southern Peru also says it has taken on a Dutch partner to help operate the mine once it starts up late next year. Billion N.V., a Hague-based mining group, will have an 11.5-per-cent interest by investing \$25 million in the Peruvian joint venture established to operate Chuquibambilla, Southern Peru, which will have the remaining 88.5 per cent, with an investment of \$181 million, is owned by American Smelting & Refining, Cerro, Phelps Dodge and Newmont Mining. Southern Peru chairman Frank Archibald says Chuquibambilla should start up late next year with an annual capacity of 170,000 short tons a year of blister copper, making it one of the world's largest copper mining operations. The \$404-million financing will involve 54 lending institutions with \$200 million from a 29-bank international consortium led by Chase Manhattan, \$140 million in long-term credits for the purchase of equipment and material, \$54 million advanced by British and Japanese copper purchasers who have contracted for a substantial portion of Chuquibambilla's output, and \$10 million from a unit of the World Bank.

British, Italians to Build Refinery

Algeria's state oil company Sonatrach has signed a contract with Procon of Britain and Technipetrol of Italy for the construction of a \$150-million refinery at Bejaia. The refinery is to have a capacity of 7.5 million tons a year. Outside financing is to be arranged by the British and Italian companies. By the time the refinery is completed in 1979, Algeria says it will have an overall annual refining capacity of 30 million tons, compared to five million tons at the start of 1974.

Economic Analysis

Widening U.S. Budget Deficit Vexes Ford

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (NYT).—Although a stable anti-recession tax cut seems likely early this year, there is deep concern at the highest levels of the government over the consequences of the resulting huge budget deficit.

President Ford is aware of the problem and is known to be troubled by it, but he is regarded as likely to propose the tax reduction anyway.

Some high officials are talking of the possibility of the Treasury having to borrow as much as \$80 billion in the brief period from mid-1974 to mid-1975, which would be the combined deficits for fiscal years 1975 and 1976, allowing for a large tax cut.

Normally in recessions the rise in the deficit and hence Treasury borrowing creates no great problem because private demand for credit declines.

Fears Bankruptcies

"But this recession is unlike any other in history," said one high official. "Corporate demand for borrowed money is going to be very large this year, partly because corporate liquidity is in such relatively poor shape. With the Treasury taking so much, some of these private borrowers are going to be unable to obtain funds, and we're going to see a string of bankruptcies, just as in Britain. And this kind of thing could about the recovery we all want."

Among those sharing this concern in varied degrees are known to be Treasury Secretary William Simon, Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

A possible way out of the problem would be for the Fed to pump up the supply of money and credit. The Fed is already in the process of expanding money and credit to a moderate degree to help check the recession.

But in the almost uniformly held view of the top economists of the administration and the Fed, a massive expansion of the money supply would only make inevitable a high rate of inflation in 1975 and 1976 and a renewal of all the nation's problems.

An Impossible Choice

A significant decline in the inflation rate is widely predicted for 1975. The danger is that it could start up again next year not because of the budget deficit itself but because of its monetary consequences. The Fed, in this view, could well be faced with an impossible choice this year: Expand money and credit faster than it would like, or permit widespread private bankruptcies.

Such prominent economists as Walter Heller and Arthur Okun, both former chairmen of the Council of Economic Advisers under Democratic presidents, have said that they are not worried about the consequences if a tax cut enlarges an already big budget deficit.

They take the view that this recession is not much different from others and that the deficit can be readily financed. But this untroubled view is vigorously rejected by the financially oriented

Discount-Rate Cut Lifts Prices on Wall Street

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange scored a moderate gain today, extending the sizable advance of last week.

Strength was attributed to carry-over momentum from last week, and to the half-point cut in the discount rate announced after the market closed Friday.

Increased speculation that President Ford might propose a tax cut in order to help bolster the sagging economy also appeared to contribute to the better market tone.

The reduction in the discount rate raised hopes that bank prime interest rates—that charged big business borrowers—also would be trimmed soon. Some small banks have already reduced the prime rate to either 10 or 10 1/4 per cent.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up 3.99 at 3 p.m., closed with a gain of 2.66 at 637.20.

The Dow had been ahead about 750 points at its high for the day. Prices improved following Southwest Bank of St. Louis's announcement that it was cutting its prime rate, but the market sagged again toward the close.

Analysts said they were disturbed about a continuing weak economy. Chief presidential economist Alan Greenspan said the economy should begin to rebound in the second half but that "the timing and strength of the recovery is still uncertain."

Treasury Secretary William Simon said inflation will continue "at an intolerable rate" until the United States reforms its fiscal and monetary policies.

In computers, Honeywell advanced 1 1/8 to 23 3/4, National

Cash Register rose 3/4 at 15 5/8, IBM fell 7/8 to 166 5/8, off 7/8, and Burroughs lost 4 to 66 1/4.

The Wall Street Journal reported that several brokerage firms advised clients to defer Burroughs stock purchases because of falling growth rates and the stock's relatively rich earnings multiple.

The American Stock Exchange index rose 0.82 to 63.63.

Bond prices closed firmer on balance although an early up-trend following Friday's discount rate cut was halted as concern started to grow over future supply in both the government and corporate markets.

Corporates started to move ahead again after mid-session when Crown Zellerbach said it had cancelled a \$100-million debt issue due to come to the market this week.

Governments failed to maintain their early strength, and closed only 1/8 point higher, with the prospect of a large increase in Treasury cash demands to finance the growing budget deficit weighing heavily on the market.

Money-market rates eased across the board following Friday's discount rate cut. Federal funds traded as low as 7.25 per cent, against Friday's close of 8.25 per cent, before tightening slightly in late trading to finish at 7.375 per cent.

Posted certificate of deposit rates dropped sharply, with 60-day paper quoted at 8 per cent against 8.375 per cent Friday.

In Chicago, a rally in the closing minutes that originated in the corn pit turned most farm commodity futures prices higher.

Wheat futures were the major exception, losing nine cents a bushel. Soybean oil, which had been down the limit, closed the limit higher. Soybeans, down the limit of 20 cents a bushel, closed nine cents higher and soybean meal, \$6 lower at one time, closed mixed.

The early selling in grain futures was influenced by the weather, some disappointment over lower export commitments last week and rather heavy tenders for delivery against the outgoing January contracts.

There had been some commercial support in the major pits but new commercial buying got under way around mid-session. The shorts then fought to liquidate their points and in the move that followed prices were driven up quickly.

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Swedish Aid to Hanoi

HONG KONG, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Sweden will give North Vietnam free medical aid for birth control under an agreement signed in Hanoi, the North Vietnamese News Agency reported.

[illegible][illegible]

1994	18	Brazil	2.0	1994	19	China	1.0	1994	20	India	0.5
1994	21	Denmark	1.4	1994	20	China	1.0	1994	21	Indonesia	0.4
1994	22	France	1.3	1994	21	China	1.0	1994	22	Japan	0.3
1994	23	Germany	1.2	1994	22	China	1.0	1994	23	South Korea	0.2
1994	24	Italy	1.2	1994	23	China	1.0	1994	24	Taiwan	0.1
1994	25	Japan	1.1	1994	24	China	1.0	1994	25	Thailand	0.1
1994	26	United States	1.0	1994	25	China	1.0	1994	26	United Kingdom	0.1
1994	27	Canada	0.9	1994	26	China	1.0	1994	27	United States	0.1
1994	28	Sweden	0.8	1994	27	China	1.0	1994	28	United States	0.1
1994	29	Spain	0.7	1994	28	China	1.0	1994	29	United States	0.1
1994	30	Switzerland	0.6	1994	29	China	1.0	1994	30	United States	0.1
1994	31	Belgium	0.5	1994	30	China	1.0	1994	31	United States	0.1
1994	32	Netherlands	0.4	1994	31	China	1.0	1994	32	United States	0.1
1994	33	Australia	0.3	1994	32	China	1.0	1994	33	United States	0.1
1994	34	New Zealand	0.2	1994	33	China	1.0	1994	34	United States	0.1
1994	35	South Africa	0.1	1994	34	China	1.0	1994	35	United States	0.1
1994	36	Other	0.1	1994	35	China	1.0	1994	36	United States	0.1
1994	37	Other	0.1	1994	36	China	1.0	1994	37	United States	0.1
1994	38	Other	0.1	1994	37	China	1.0	1994	38	United States	0.1
1994	39	Other	0.1	1994	38	China	1.0	1994	39	United States	0.1
1994	40	Other	0.1	1994	39	China	1.0	1994	40	United States	0.1
1994	41	Other	0.1	1994	40	China	1.0	1994	41	United States	0.1
1994	42	Other	0.1	1994	41	China	1.0	1994	42	United States	0.1
1994	43	Other	0.1	1994	42	China	1.0	1994	43	United States	0.1
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1994	47	Other	0.1	1994	46	China	1.0	1994	47	United States	0.1
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1994	78	Other	0.1	1994	77	China	1.0	1994	78	United States	0.1
1994	79	Other	0.1	1994	78	China	1.0	1994	79	United States	0.1
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1994	82	Other	0.1	1994	81	China	1.0	1994	82	United States	0.1
1994	83	Other	0.1	1994	82	China	1.0	1994	83	United States	0.1
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1994	93	Other	0.1	1994	92	China	1.0	1994	93	United States	0.1
1994	94	Other	0.1	1994	93	China	1.0	1994	94	United States	0.1
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1994	96	Other	0.1	1994	95	China	1.0	1994	96	United States	0.1
1994	97	Other	0.1	1994	96	China	1.0	1994	97	United States	0.1
1994	98	Other	0.1	1994	97	China	1.0	1994	98	United States	0.1
1994	99	Other	0.1	1994	98	China	1.0	1994	99	United States	0.1
1994	100	Other	0.1	1994	99	China	1.0	1994	100	United States	0.1

[illegible]

222	GATran	1.25	20	17	20%	25	20%	17	20%
223	GATran	1.25	20	17	20%	25	20%	17	20%
224	GcAble	.44	6	28	7%	28	7%	28	7%
225	GcCg	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
226	GcCg	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
227	GcCg	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
228	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
229	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
230	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
231	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
232	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
233	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
234	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
235	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
236	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
237	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
238	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
239	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
240	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
241	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
242	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
243	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
244	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
245	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
246	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
247	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
248	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
249	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
250	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
251	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
252	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
253	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
254	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
255	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
256	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
257	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
258	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
259	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
260	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
261	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
262	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
263	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
264	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
265	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
266	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
267	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
268	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
269	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
270	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
271	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
272	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
273	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
274	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
275	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
276	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
277	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
278	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
279	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
280	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
281	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
282	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
283	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
284	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
285	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
286	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
287	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
288	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
289	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
290	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
291	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
292	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
293	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
294	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
295	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
296	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
297	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
298	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
299	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
300	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
301	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
302	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
303	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
304	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
305	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
306	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
307	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
308	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
309	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
310	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
311	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
312	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
313	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
314	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
315	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
316	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
317	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
318	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
319	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
320	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
321	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
322	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
323	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
324	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
325	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
326	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
327	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
328	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
329	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
330	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
331	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
332	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
333	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
334	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
335	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
336	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
337	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
338	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
339	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
340	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
341	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
342	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
343	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
344	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
345	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
346	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
347	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
348	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
349	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
350	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
351	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
352	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
353	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
354	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
355	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
356	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
357	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
358	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
359	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
360	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
361	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
362	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
363	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
364	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
365	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
366	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
367	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
368	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
369	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
370	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
371	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
372	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
373	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
374	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
375	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
376	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
377	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
378	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
379	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
380	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
381	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	17%	11%
382	GcDev	1.20	20	17	11%	11%	17%	1	

Deficit in U.S. Vexing Officials

(Continued from Page 7.)

Security securities in 1974 was relatively modest—an estimated \$6 billion. And the latest figures indicate that the rate of investment in Treasury security was tapering off toward the end of the year.

There is a strong feeling among the President's advisers that the whole difficulty could have been avoided if it were not for the upward thrust of federal spending. But in the final analysis this can be done only by changes in existing law—changes that would slow the growth of some benefit programs and Congress has shown no interest in any such changes.

Thus, federal spending will apparently grow by another \$30 billion to \$40 billion in the new budget year, a major element in creating the big deficits.

01-11-1981

[illegible]

-3974- Stocks and Div in \$		P/E Ratio		Sta.		3 p.m. Price		-3974- Stocks and Div in \$		P/E Ratio		Sta.		3 p.m. Price		-3974- Stocks and Div in \$		P/E Ratio		Sta.		3 p.m. Price		
High Low		High Low		High Low		High Low		High Low		High Low		High Low		High Low		High Low		High Low		High Low		High Low		
1674	A	Peter-P	30	7	22	79	7 1/2	40	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20	20	
175	A	Peter-P	30	13	13	35	35	13	11	40	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20	20	
474	A	Peter-P	30	13	13	35	35	13	11	40	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20	20	
175	A	Peter-P	30	13	13	35	35	13	11	40	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20	20	
45	21 1/2	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314	94	20	88	RockTel	48	8	35	114	174	174	43	26	20	20	20
175	A	Phelzer	75	16	313	323	314	323	314															

(Continued on next page.)

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

December 10, 1974

\$170,000,000
Mexico
(United Mexican States)
Five Year Loan

The above loan has been arranged by

First Boston (Europe) Limited	Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
Chemical Bank	Euro-Latinamerican Bank Limited — EULABANK —
Guaranty Trust Company of New York	The Royal Bank of Canada
<i>and provided by</i>	
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York	The Royal Bank of Canada Group
Company	Mellon Bank N.A.
Bank and Trust Company	Crocker National Bank
Bank of Commerce	The Bank of Nova Scotia
Bank Limited	Bayerische Landesbank International S.A.
ABANK —	Midland and International Banks Limited
elles S.A.	Länderbank Vienna
Barclays Bank International Limited	Dresdner Bank Aktien-Gesellschaft
Bank of Houston	Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
A.	Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia
Columbia	Hypobank International S.A.
Bank of Washington, D.C.	Banco de Londres y México S.A. (SERFIN)
	Banco do Brasil S.A. London Branch
	FRAB-Bank International
	Deutsche-Südamerikanische Bank A.G. (Affiliation of Dresdner Bank A.G.)
	UBAF Limited

Agent Bond:

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

\$ 50,000,000

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

10% Dollar Bonds of 1974

Due December 15, 1984

the undersigned arranged the private placement of the above Bonds

BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT (B.A.I.I.)

U.S. Commodity Prices

100

[illegible]

Currency Rates

January 6, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the values of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	Fr	L. It	Gldr.	SF com	SwissF	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.4345	5.8340	103.725	56.245	28.475	—	6.8990	97.20	43.67
Brussels (c)	84.378	15.0438	8.153	5.382	14.50	—	14.142	6.355	—
Frankfurt	2.3750	5.5025	—	53.84	2.5765	96.37	6.642	53.64	41.85
London (s)	2.35145	—	5.5000	10.3675	1.5115	5.8850	23.80	5.96	13.2875
Milan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	4.4100	10.3850	104.826	—	6.8875	178.100	12.3575	173.500	78.125
Zurich	2.538	5.8685	106.4	57.65	0.2897	102.5	7.65	—	45.0

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.4610; Escudo: 24.48; Israeli L: 6.00; Pesa: 58.06; Schilling: 16.91; Sw. krona: 4.6975; Yen: 300.75; Belgian franc: 40.33.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (s) Units of 1,000. (7) Units of 10,000.

(r) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

The new currency

Gold.

No ordinary metal.

The IMM.

No ordinary exchange.

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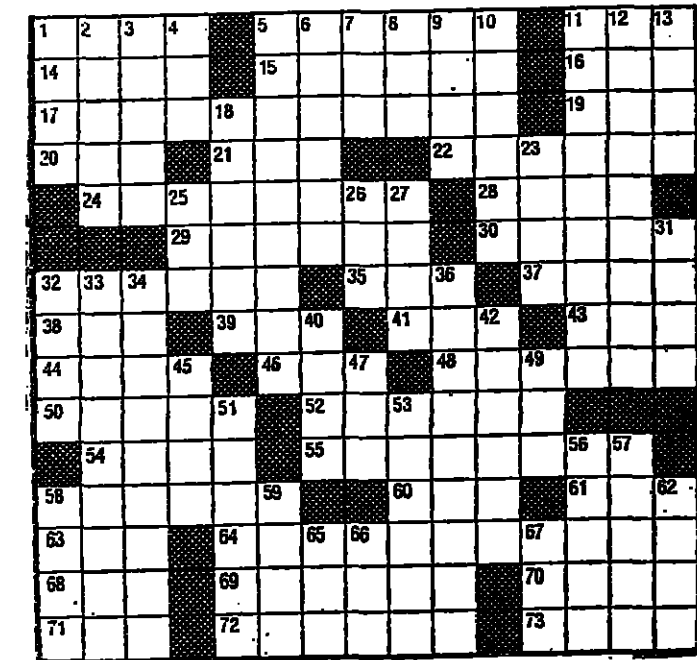
Dept. 3385

Name _____ Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

The world's largest public monetary market.

ACROSS	54 Bantu language	13 Luggage items
1 Biblical land	55 Words for beauty	18 Heckler's put-down
5 Epee and estoc	58 Farely	23 Forest giants
11 Put-up or inside	60 Broke fast	25 Call — day
14 Seafood item	61 — man	26 Rogers
15 Arouse	(unanimously)	27 Weather word
16 Pitching-stat listing	63 " on parole..."	31 Gardener
17 Contentious	64 Rest homes	32 Humane org.
19 Equipage	68 Toe, in Dundee	33 Curious
20 "— transit..."	69 Region of Greece	34 Not labored
21 Slippery one	70 Girl of song	35 Foul weather wear: Var.
22 Blighters	71 Time past, to poets	40 Act officiously
24 Skims over the water	72 Coffee-break favorite	42 More distant
28 Suburban sight	73 On the deep	45 Word with cast and scope
29 Drum	DOWN	47 Toll road: Abba
30 Emulate Dick Button	1 Titles of respect: Abbr.	49 Hewer
32 Kind of meal or root	2 Armstrong	51 Star-crossed
35 —Kippur	3 Dear me!	53 Cap
37 Enif or Izar	4 Ma de —	56 Cases for small items
38 Word play	5 Confection	57 Apple, in Metz
39 Check	6 Billfold	58 Wedding, e.g.
41 Blithesome	7 Approves	59 Grape jelly
43 Letter	8 Old car	62 Where the fl flows
44 Ancient chest	9 Slow-witted	63 Writer Anais —
48 Shaver	10 Relieves	66 "Exodus" hero
49 Unrefined	11 Fiddling	67 "— Yankee Doodle..."
50 Mexican native	12 Certain rugs	
52 Inscrutable one		



G F			G F				
ALGABYTE	14	57	Cloudy	MADRID	6	43	Clear
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Overcast	MILAN	4	38	Fog
ANKARA	12	35	Unavailable	MOSCOW	1	28	Snow
ATHENS	12	35	Cloudy	MOSCOW	1	28	Snow
BEIRUT	15	30	Showers	NICE	7	45	Cloudy
BELGRADE	9	48	Overcast	SEOUL	1	28	Snow
BERLIN	9	48	Overcast	ST. PETERSBURG	4	48	Overcast
BRUSSELS	9	48	Overcast	OSLO	0	32	Clear
BUDAPEST	12	53	Cloudy	PARIS	6	43	Overcast
BUDAPEST	12	53	Unavailable	PRAGUE	1	28	Snow
CASABLANCA	18	64	Cloudy	ROME	39	108	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	7	45	Overcast	SOFIA	4	38	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	10	30	Clear	ST. PETERSBURG	4	48	Overcast
DUBLIN	10	30	Rain	TEHRAN	1	28	Unavailable
EDINBURGH	9	48	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	16	61	Rain
FEKKEL	7	45	Fog	VIENNA	14	57	Overcast
FRANKFURT	6	43	Rain	VENICE	3	37	Fog
GENEVA	1	34	Overcast	VIENNA	14	57	Overcast
HILZELN	1	34	Overcast	WASHINGTON	5	41	Fair
ISTANBUL	9	48	Unavailable	ZURICH	5	41	Clear
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Clear				
LONDON	9	48	Clear				
LONDON	9	48	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	18	50	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings: AS, Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

[illegible]

PEANUTS

YOUR SNOWMAN SEEMS TO LIKE TO READ.

Y'ES, HE'S VERY FOND OF POETRY.

ROBERT FROST?

YOU SAID IT... I DIDN'T!

[illegible]

MAY I HAVE MORE BUTTER ON MY POPCORN, PLEASE?

MORE, MORE, MORE

MORE, MORE—I LIKE PLenty OF BUTTER—THANK YOU

I HOPE HE DOESN'T SLIDE OUT OF HIS SEAT!

John Stanley

SIR, HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT YOUR HOME GOING UP IN FLAMES?

REALLY BAD!... I MEAN, THINGS LIKE THIS SHOULDN'T HAPPEN... WHY ME? SNIFF.

HOW LONG HAVE YOU LIVED HERE?

OH, I DON'T LIVE HERE... I'M JUST THE INSURANCE MAN

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THE POLICE WANT TO TALK TO YOU, JENNY / I THINK THEY'RE INTERESTED IN KNOWING WHETHER YOU CAN NAME YOUR ASSAILANT / CAN YOU?

YES!

I'LL SEND THEM IN / I'LL BE BACK TO SEE YOU AFTER THEY'VE LEFT

COME BACK PLEASE—

MEANWHILE

FILL IT UP / WHERE'S THE PUBLIC PHONE?

JUST OUTSIDE THE OFFICE?

PLEASE
DON'T
SMOKE

THE LONE RANGER

AN EXPLORING PARTY SETS OUT AT DAWN...

THE LONE RANGER! YOU SAY YOU'LL DISCOVER IT, RIP THEM, NONA.

DRAWS CLOSER.

THE LONE RANGER
A WESTERN ADVENTURE

Unscramble these four Jumbies, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

REELD

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

DIOTT

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

TINCID

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

PHOONC

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Find the SURPRISE, MARRIED man

YOUR "□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □"

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: FABLE BLOAT ENOUGH MYSTIC
Answer: It was the talk of ancient Rome!—LATIN

By J. F. terHorst. *The Third Press.* 245 pp. \$9.95.

Reviewed by Bill Kovach

DURING his first week in the White House, President Ford made one of those decisions that feed for months "what-does-it-all-mean?" sessions on Washington's cocktail circuit. Ford ordered the pictures of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson that flanked a picture of President Eisenhower removed from above the mantel in the cabinet room and replaced them with pictures of Lincoln and Truman. The question posed by J. F. terHorst in

His recounting of the incident is, "How does Ford see himself: honest Jerry? Give-em-hell Ford? An Eisenhower sans stars?"

If there is a failing in this, the first in-depth biography of the man who became President without ever having run for public office outside the Fifth Congressional District of Michigan, it is that Jerry terrified does not come to Jerry with the question.

Maybe it is his own dislike for amateur psychology that holds Thorbeck back, maybe after 26 years of covering Ford for the Detroit News he finds the analysis too complex. Despite the author's hesitation to push beneath the surface of Ford's life, however, the reader comes away from this biography with the feeling that the pages hold the raw material for understanding what kind of man is now President.

Perhaps the secret of his ultimate ability to float to the top without being swept away by turbulence was one learned early in his career. On his arrival in Washington with the 1948 wave of postwar congressmen he was advised by Michigan's Sen. Arthur Vandenberg this way: "Congressmen are re-elected because they pay attention to the personal needs of their constituents—not by sponsoring important legislation or getting into the newspapers."

"He was my mentor," Ford said, and proceeded to follow this advice by virtually disappearing into the congressional woodwork. He learned the committee system, understood the way the system generated power and, above all, how to be well liked. He learned so well that when the young Turf in the Washington establishment

The story of Jerry's life is all there. The early days in a Grand Rapids full of earnest young men playing by the rules, about whom the best that can be said was not that they were liked but that they were well liked. The Depression years, which for the Ford family were years of hardship touched but not bruised by the harsh times. Young Jerry could take time from work to devote to football, own a car, make it to Yale Law School and scrape up \$1,000 to invest in a modeling

agency.

These years seem part of a pattern for Ford moving relatively unaffected through periods of change in a career that took the strangest route yet to the presidency of the United States. It has been a career that reflects more than anything else an amazing grace in the set of shifting with the winds that blow through the political thickets. Although Ford persevered until the end to block or weaken the Open House Law of 1968, despite a revolt in the Republican party ranks that he led, he was never labeled a racist. He pushed a flimsy and failing campaign to impeach Justice Wil-

In the end, the key insight of *terHorst's* book may be in the epilogue. Chosen as press secretary to the Ford administration, *terHorst* soon resigned rather than serve as a spokesman for a President who had just pardoned Richard Nixon for his involvement in Watergate. More than Ford's words, *terHorst's* act of principle was seen in Washington as the kind of rejection of the corruption of power that was needed in the wake of White House lawlessness. The contrast between form and substance recounted in this epilogue provides the framework within which Ford's presidency will be measured, and his biographer seems as unsure of how Ford will measure in.

"In time," terHorst writes, "the American people will expect not only integrity, but also a high degree of leadership and even inspiration from President Ford. Such qualities were not the hallmarks of his career in Congress, nor were they the reasons for his selection as Vice-President."

Bill Korach is on the staff of
The New York Times.

By Alan Truscott

A player who emerges from silence to double a 30-krump game or slam usually has a leading motive in mind. He is asking for a lead in partner's suit, or his own suit, or dummy's first suit, in that order of preference.

But what does double mean when no suit has been genuinely bid? Suppose the opening bid is one no-trump or two no-trump, and a final contract of three, six or seven no-trump is reached after a direct raise, or a Stayman or Gerber sequence. A double out of the blue should have a meaning, and all regular partnerships

reached this position:


NORTH

<p>WEST</p> <p>♠ Q</p> <p>♥ J105</p> <p>♦ —</p>	<p>♠ J</p> <p>♥ 8</p> <p>♦ 2</p> <p>♣ 2</p>	<p>EAST</p> <p>♠ —</p> <p>♥ Q63</p> <p>♦ —</p>
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
should discuss this point.

There are several theories about this obscure double. One is that it shows a long, strong suit and the leader should pick his shortest suit—a bit-and-miss arrangement. Another is that it asks for the lead of a short minor suit, since a major suit is a likely lead without a double.

A third plan is for the double to ask for the paper unbid minor—clubs in most cases, but diamonds if the dummy has used Stayman or Gerber. Fourth and simplest is to have the double ask specifically for diamonds.




 SOUTH




 ♠ AKS
 ♥ Q
 ♦ —
 ♣ —

The lead of the last club from dummy forced East to part with a heart. South threw the diamond queen and West in his turn had to give up a heart. The nine made the last trick.



 NORTH



 ♠ JS
 ♥ —
 ♦ —
 ♣ —

Doubling for diamonds would
 have saved East on the diagram-
 ed deal.

WEST EAST (D)

The opening bid was a weak no-trump, since the partnership was using the Kaplan-Sheinwold system. Four no-trump was an unusual use of Blackwood, since almost all tournament players would treat four no-trump as a natural slam invitation and would use four clubs for ace-asking purposes. In this case, however, the effect was the same.

North placed the contract in six no-trump after finding that his partner held two aces. East ground his teeth in silent fury, but he had no way to ask for a

♠ KQ102 ♥ 764
 ♥ J1054 ♠ Q632
 ♦ 8753 ♦ AKJ96
 ♣ 6 ♣ 8

SOUTH

♠ A883
 ♥ AK97
 ♦ Q104
 ♣ 97

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	1 NT	Pass	4 NT
Pass	5 ♣	Pass	6 NT
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

